

The Saturday News

Vol. IV

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1909

No. 24

NOTE AND COMMENT

What is to be the future status of that holiday, dear to the heart of Canadian youth for at least three generations, which falls on the 24th of May? We hardly know what it signifies under present conditions and this uncertainty is bound to affect the enthusiasm with which we enter into its celebration. Officially it is designated as the King's Birthday, but everyone knows that the present sovereign was born in early November, not when the violets begin to peep above the ground. The fiction will not do. In the old days, there was a very real and personal interest in the date. The Queen herself was uppermost in our thoughts and her name constantly on the lips of the patriot orator whom the occasion always brought forth. For a few years after she died, there was little change. But we have now reached the stage when to the children of the country, those on whom the maintenance of the spirit of such a celebration depends, she is hardly more than one of the characters of history. It is scarcely more reasonable to expect them to approach the anniversary with the same feelings as we ourselves did, ten, twenty, thirty and forty years ago, than it would have been for us to shout ourselves hoarse on the natal day of Alfred the Great. Yet it would never do to have it pass into oblivion. To reduce it to the level of the other three hundred and sixty-four would be the grossest kind of sacrilege. For one thing it comes at an ideal time of the year and the tender associations which have come to cluster about it cannot be lightly cast aside. Why not call it simply "Empire Day"? The 23rd is now observed in the schools under this caption. But the exercises there could be regarded purely as preliminary to the general holiday. To the majority it would simply be known as "the 24th," while it could be clearly recognized as for the purpose of strengthening imperial, as the 1st of July would be for the purpose of strengthening national sentiment. The two holidays would thus be complementary. It is a misfortune that the latter has been so largely overshadowed in the past and it is to be hoped that with the growing sense of the greatness of the Dominion, as a separate entity, this disparity will cease to exist. If Canada's ideal is that of a nation within an Empire, the 24th and the 1st should have equal importance attached to them.

In the closing hours of the session at Ottawa the Premier again had occasion to state Canada's position on the question of imperial defence and did it very explicitly. His government fully realized that the time had come when the Dominion should take up the question fairly and squarely. Any action looking to the establishment of a navy would be in accordance with the plans of the British admiralty and the Ministers of Militia and the Maritime are to go to London in July to confer with the imperial authorities in regard to these.

That Canada has adopted the proper attitude there is now fairly general unanimity of opinion both within and without the Dominion. Some weeks ago we noticed what such thorough-going imperialists as Lord Milner and Lord Charles Berosford giving it as his opinion that the best way the colonies can help the Empire is to look after their own defences.

While public attention has in recent weeks been mainly devoted to the question of imperial and national defence on the sea, it must not be forgotten that in Canada our land force must always be our principal means of protection. The figures presented by the militia department show that the Dominion

is awaking each year more and more to its duty in this connection and the increased activity which we see in our own part of the country is particularly gratifying. Before the Canadian Club at Winnipeg recently Major A. C. Macdonnell, a Canadian soldier of distinction, who is well-known throughout the west, delivered an address, which should be given wide publicity to. His subject "The Canadian National Army" was one to which he had evidently given much close thought and study and his conclusions should be taken careful note of.

In setting forth the duty of every citizen to prepare for his own defence and of every citizen to prepare himself to participate in that defence, Major Macdonnell was able to appeal to the authority of two great scholars, men whom even the most rabid advocate of disarmament could not accuse of jingoistic tendencies. About two years ago, Prof. Goldwin Smith, in a letter to the president of Cornell University, wrote:

"I cannot help expressing my pleasure on finding that military drill is not to be abolished at Cornell. Military training is and always is likely to be indispensable to those who are charged with the defence of public order and the defence of the commonwealth. I always advocated it at Oxford. In our case it was the similar attitude of the French emperor that produced a national call to arms. In your case, there is no special call, but there is a general and permanent necessity. You are receiving a vast inflow of alien immigration, some of them from questionable sources. Apparently you feel unable to close your gates. Your great cities will soon be hardly American. A large and increasing number of immigrants now bring with them from the scenes of political and social conflict in Europe tendencies adverse to the principles of American civilization. At more than one point there have been disturbances arising from that source. It is surely to be desired that at a critical moment calling for military action in defence of the public order the republic should feel safe under the protection not only of paid soldiery, but of her loyal citizens at large."

In a magazine article not long ago President Hadley of Yale University wrote:

"The man who would fully prepare himself for public service must not only do his duty in time of peace, but must be ready for the possible exigencies of war. The fact that for forty years we have not had a war which has seriously strained the powers of the nation should not blind us to the need of preparing to meet the dangers of international conflict from without and the still greater dangers of anarchy and lawlessness from within. If in the places where you

settle there is any militia organization really worthy of the name, identify yourselves with it."

This is an address to the young men of the colleges. "If there is not, try to establish one. It may be that you cannot be called upon for anything heroic in the way of military service. I certainly hope you will not. But if you are ready to meet the danger in advance you will lessen the liability of its coming; and if it does come you will have prepared yourselves for the performance of the most vital of all public duties—the duty of protecting your country against imminent destruction."

The words of both of these distinguished men, so aptly quoted by Major Macdonnell, apply with quite as much (possibly more) force to Canadian as to conditions in the country to the south.

Addressing himself directly to a consideration of Canadian military affairs, Major Macdonnell said among other things:

"I have always thought that in our Canadian troops serving such a good name in South Africa it would make our people at home imitate the idea that all that is necessary with an ordinary Canadian boy is to put a uniform on him and a rifle in his hand and you have an efficient soldier. I desire to combat that idea. The first contingents were formed of picked officers and men, most of whom had previous service and many were highly trained officers and men from the Royal N.W. Mounted Police and the remnants of the Canadian militia. They were drilled hard when mobilized, worked hard on board ship and at the camps on arrival and finally when arriving on the battlefield had without exception been weeks under instruction and discipline."

"The contingents that went later on in the war had the advantage of many officers and men who had been out there. Soldiering is like any other trade or profession, it must be learnt, studied hard, it is a hard and a measure of success is to be obtained. Kipling puts it so well in speaking of the untrained lads sent later to the war from England."

"And what did you think to compass. War craft learnt at a breath. Knowledge unto occasion. At the far view of death. Only a Kensington draper; Only pretending to scout. Only had news for the paper. Only another knock-out."

"In militia your sons will receive a training which will stand them in good stead in the battle of life. Habits of punctuality, prompt obedience, physical training, association with officers who have high ideals and a rigid code of honor."

"Did I hear anyone say there were drawbacks? Not one if you by your influence force into the ranks the men needed, the blood and the sinews of the country. The militia requires their best, is entitled to the best, if it is to be of any use. The worn-out tapster and men of that

like are no use as soldiers. Sir Evelyn Wood speaking of the later drafts in the Crimea says they were failures."

"We called upon the slum bred boys but they did not respond or follow."

"The militia will be just what you who compose and pay for it say it must be and make it—if there are objectionable features cut them out; it is yours, but wake up and take notice."

There is no questioning the truth of all this. Service in the militia should be recognized by every young man as a duty, both to himself and his country. The idea, fostered in many quarters, that a person who takes up with military affairs, is necessarily itching for a fight and will do all he can to bring it about, is all wrong, despite the backneyed quotation "The sight of means to do ill deeds, makes ill deeds done." It is true that many ardent military men are confirmed jingoes and it is due in a large measure to their wild talk that so much prejudice exists against the forces with which they are connected. But on the other hand we must not forget that the best and greatest soldiers have been the most strongly impressed with the horrors of war and have been the most anxious to avert it. The proper attitude for Canadian citizens is to do all that lies in our power to help along the cause of friendliness among the nations, from all of which we are drawing large elements of strength; to support a policy which looks to peaceful development at home and attending strictly to our own business and keeping out of trouble as far as possible abroad; but at the same time to recognize that there is still a great deal of unreasonableness and unChristian spirit in the world and that we must be prepared to defend ourselves against it when it takes the form of aggressive action. We certainly cannot afford to neglect the militia. Both by the government and by the individual it should be supported strongly in every possible way.

The wide discussion in recent weeks of these topics has given rise to a story of a wild little man who was timidly but persistently adhering to his view that there was no authority in the world that counted except force of arms—nothing but brute force in the last analysis. He argued that civilization had made all its great steps forward across fields of battle, and that out of strife and struggle emerged the virtues that had glorified the race.

The big man with the bristling moustache was fiercely extolling peace. He pounded his huge fist into his open palm, and with a voice that beat down all opposition declared that war was the curse of mankind—was used once by kings and now by clays as a means for retaining privileges and fastening on the poor the bonds of poverty and ignorance from which men would be set free, could peace and education work their influence for a few generations.

The advocate of war gently urged that — But the exponent of peace drowned him out, declaring that the Atlantic ocean was the barrier that nature had set to wall Canada off from the mad militarism and age-long folly of Europe. "I cannot assent to that," said the little man. "You can't," retorted the big man. "Then don't. What difference does it make whether you do or not? Suppose I say it does, and suppose you say it doesn't. Well, isn't my view of it one that any sensible people would say is worth trying? If my view's right it's a big thing for us—a great escape for us, from an evil that has crushed other lands." "But look here—" "Now, I've heard enough from you," threatened the peace man. "Don't provoke me too far or I'll throw you out of the window. The argument's over."

On the sidewalk the little man remarked that he still held to the view that force ruled.

It is hardly surprising that Canada is keenly interested in the progress of South Africa under British rule. Our soldier citizens did something to bring about the establishment of that rule and in many respects her problems are very similar to ours. In this country we have shown what enlightened policy can do in making loyal subjects of people who were incorporated into the Empire by conquest. What took long years in Canada has been accomplished in a remarkably short period in South Africa. One of the delegates at the recent gathering which brought about a United South Africa, Sir Lewis Michell of Rhodesia, delivered an address at the Royal Colonial Institute in London a few weeks ago which throws some light on the remarkable progress that has been made. It should be remembered that it was a thorough-going loyalist of many years' standing who are speaking. Sir Lewis traced the history of British lordship of South Africa from 1793, pointing out how weak was the allegiance and how little the trust reposed in the Para-

mount Power by the Dutch. Even the peace of Vereeniging might have proved but a truce had it not been for that signal act of policy whereby the victors sought to acquire in that supreme moment the confidence and esteem of the vanquished. It was a daring experiment only possible to a truly Imperial people. In spite of our terrible losses and the resentment they naturally aroused, the British Parliament, backed by the British people, acting with a touch of genius and with a sure and swift decision not often met with in the rough annals of our island story, resorted to the Dutch, but within the Empire, the entire measure of self-government they had struggled for outside our rule. We imposed no galling conditions, made no timid reservations. Only the silken tie of the Crown remained. Europe stood amazed. In South Africa there was a pause, a momentary silence, a solemn hush, a communing, as it were, with the buried dead. And then, faint at first, but gradually growing in force, there came alike from Dutch and English a cry for closer union. To-day they stood on the threshold of an open door. South Africa, after a long period of bickering culminating in blood shed, had found its salvation under the folds of our old flag. What said the preamble to the Draft Constitution Act, which, by the way, was drafted and moved by a Dutch member of the Convention: 'Whereas it is desirable for the welfare and future progress of South Africa that the several British Colonies therein should be united under one Government in a Legislative Union under the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland.'

From October 12, 1908, to February 3, 1909, the leading men of both races met in council to take occasion by the hand to eliminate causes of past dispute, to discover points of agreement rather than of difference, to harmonize the essential interests of the various States, and to beat down those intercolonial barriers which had so long separated us from one another. Men who a few years ago were chasing or being chased across the veldt now renewed ancient friendships and worked together for the common good. Old feuds were discussed at friendly gatherings, interrupted acquaintanceships were restored, traditional animosities were renounced, and one of the most popular members of the Assembly was the author of the Jamieson Raid. General Dewet on which elusive heels so many of our best officers once followed in vain, put the situation in a nutshell. For years he said, South Africa had been like a man trying to walk on one leg while he possessed two. It was an apt simile. With a Dutch leg pulling one way and an English leg the other way no progress was possible. Now our two legs, animated by a common purpose and both planted firmly on the ground, were marching together, with a good prospect of reaching their destination.

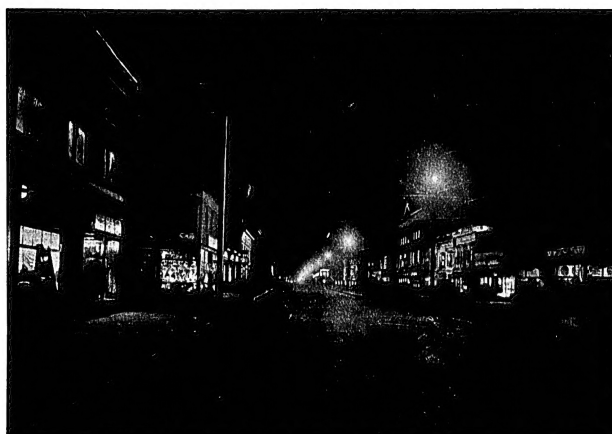
It is remarkable how inventions have altogether unexpected results at times. The future of our forests, about which we are all so much concerned, is going to owe a great deal to concrete. According to Dean Galbraith, of the Faculty of Engineering and Applied Science of the University of Toronto, "we can now do what we were unable to do before; we can, thanks to cement, economize the wood used in buildings. When we are told how largely the future of our country depends on the conservation of the forests and see how much building will be done in this young country, we can appreciate the added significance of concrete. One might almost say that it is at the bottom of our future prosperity. It was once used only for mortar and foundations but now the range of its adaptability includes even bridges and railway ties."

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Jasper Avenue at Night

(Photo by Byron-May Co.)



A view from Second street looking west, in which direction great development is going on along Edmonton's main thoroughfare. Four and a half blocks beyond this a three-story business block was erected last summer, containing six commodious stores. Half a block further another large, modern, three-story block is going up this season. The above shows the effectiveness of the new street lighting scheme, the lights being placed on the trolley poles running down the centre of the street.

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SATURDAY, MAY 29

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FACT FOUR

ANOTHER remarkable fact is that
 The Imperial has a Net Surplus
 over all liabilities of \$308,318 (or
 \$6000,818 according to the Govern-
 ment Standard of Reserves), while at
 the date of the last published Govern-
 ment Report the ten Companies before
 referred to had an aggregate deficit
 impairment of capital amounting to
 \$403,945.

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MUSIC AND DRAMA

That Miss Edith Miller would
 be accorded a hearty welcome and
 achieve a vocal triumph wherever
 she went on her tour throughout
 Canada was to be expected. No
 singer could earn the reputation
 which she has in the Old World
 and not appeal to the pride and
 the artistic sense of fellow Cana-
 dians. But granting all this, few
 of those who were present at last
 week's two recitals in Edmonton
 were prepared for such a display
 of talent. Following such an
 event, the person whose duty it
 is to convey his impressions of it
 through the medium of the public
 press, if he is wise, will not at-
 tempt to analyze much less criti-
 cize. It is sufficient to say that
 this Canadian songstress carried
 everything before her. From the
 Saint Sacns and Bizet's operatic
 numbers down to the simplest of
 the ballads which she rendered,
 every note was that of a thorough
 mistress of her art. Perhaps the
 most supremely beautiful offering
 on either programme was the air
 from "Samson and Delilah,"
 "Softly Awakes My Heart," but
 the number which came next to
 succession including Eccles' "This
 Way, Montreal" and Carey's "Be-
 torals," aroused almost equal en-
 thusiasm.

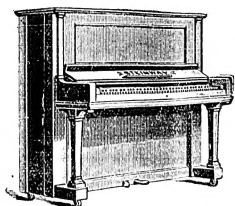
In Mr. Thorpe Bates Miss Mil-
 ler has associated with her a
 young baritone who should travel
 far in his profession. I have often
 been told by friends how this and
 that singer has completely carried
 them out of themselves. But I
 have always discounted what they
 have said. I have heard many
 singers, whose art I profoundly
 admired, but none, during the
 rendition of whose songs I had
 any difficulty in keeping in my
 seat. But I must confess that
 when Mr. Bates sang "Danny
 Deever" and followed it up with
 "Glorious Devon," I came to the
 conclusion that possibly I had
 been doing an injustice to my
 friend. It was the most masterly
 thing of its kind I had ever heard
 and shows what dramatic power
 in conjunction with a special
 voice can do. I can understand
 now, how the people felt who
 used to grip the seats in front of
 them when Sims Reeves sang
 "The Death of Nelson."

In Mr. Craxton the company
 had the benefit of the services of
 an unusually capable accompan-
 ist, as well as talented solo pian-
 ist although the instrument pro-
 vided for him was shockingly out
 of keeping with his abilities.

Miss Maud Bell's cello solos
 added not a little to the enjoy-
 ment of both evenings.

Edmonton amateurs long ago
 established their reputation in the
 field of light opera, so that much
 was looked for from the produc-
 tion of "Patience," which took
 place this week under direction of
 Miss Jean Forsythe, fair-sized au-
 diences being present on three
 successive nights at the Edmon-
 ton Opera House. I am not giv-
 ing overmuch to lamenting the de-
 parture of "Patience," which took
 place in fact 1 usually lose patience
 yet, those who deary what the
 present has to offer and always
 place it at disadvantage with the
 past. But this is certain that the
 "musical comedies" and "musical
 plays" which are served up to us
 in these opening years of the
 20th century are a poor lot com-
 pared with the old-fashioned
 "comic opera" of the Gilbert and
 Sullivan school. From a musical
 standpoint they are equal to the
 best that is offered us nowadays,
 while they have in addition what
 is practically none of our contem-
 porary products possess, genuine
 cleverness in the libretto and in
 the general construction. "Pa-
 tience" is one of the best, and it
 was a delight to hear once again
 the lines so familiar to theatre-
 goers and even the public at
 large a generation ago.

The work of the company or-
 ganized by Miss Forsythe was
 generally speaking, of a very high
 order, and confirmed the high
 opinion entertained since she
 first made her bow in Edmonton
 of the value of the training which
 her pupils receive from her. She
 is a very valuable asset to the
 cause of good music in our midst.
 The cast was for the most part
 made up of those who, so far as
 Edmonton is concerned, were
 making their debut in light opera
 and all acquitted themselves re-
 markably well. To Miss Picken-
 son as Patience fell the principal
 honors of the evening. Her ex-
 quisite voice was never heard to



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To interest our musical public in the Special Spring Clearing Sale of Pianos & Organs as below offered, Mr. G. H. Suckling offers as novel and attractive advertising a gift or bonus of **One First Class C. P. R. Fare Return Ticket** Suckling offers as novel and attractive advertising a gift or bonus of **One First Class C. P. R. Fare Return Ticket** Suckling offers as novel and attractive advertising a gift or bonus of **One First Class C. P. R. Fare Return Ticket** Suckling offers as novel and attractive advertising a gift or bonus of **One First Class C. P. R. Fare Return Ticket**

ORGAN GIFTS To the first three purchasers of any of the following listed organs now offered on the very easy instalment terms of payment of say, \$1 and \$2 per week, a bonus will be given of a first-class Holmer Accordion or a beautiful violin at the choice of the purchaser, worth \$15 each. As the following stated pianos and organs are marked down in some cases to less than half their original cost, it can easily be seen what great bargains await those who contemplate purchasing a good musical instrument for their home.

Owing to the increase and growth of the Nordheimer Steinway Pianos Sales in the two provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, so many valuable pianos and organs have been taken in exchange that I have been recently compelled to rent extra premises to accommodate these exchanges. Hence the consequent necessity to reduce my very large stock to avoid additional warehouse and other expenses. Think of the beautiful pianos by Steinway, Nordheimer, Haines, Chickering, Heintzman, Knabe, etc., etc. Also splendid organs by Mason & Hamlin (the world's best), Karn, Doherty, Bell and other leading makers, and because they have been somewhat used, can now be obtained at half price and on the very easiest terms of payment. All these pianos and organs are fully guaranteed and in good order. Cut this list out, think it over and call early. **Don't wait until they are all selected.**

There are no strings to this Bonus-Gift Offer. No ambiguous meaning to it. Nothing but a straightforward business offer and means—EXACTLY what it states.

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Mason Co., beautiful grand piano, full steel plate, rich tone, three pedals, 7-1/2 octaves, original price \$450, now only	195.
Heintzman, Toronto, walnut case, 7-1/2 octave, fret pedals, roll-fall board, medium size, good tone, only	250.
Martin Co., New York, 7-1/2 octave, mahogany case, carved panels, roll-fall board, an elegant piano, brilliant tone, only	240.
Chickering, Boston, square grand, a magnificent piano, full scale, handsome case, the celebrated Chickering tone, original price \$600, now only	215.
Haines & Co., New York, Colonial grand upright piano, rich mahogany case, roll-fall board, three pedals, only	285.
New England Co., Boston, a very attractive upright piano, 7-1/2 octave, Boston fall board, sweet tone, only	245.
Nordheimer, Toronto, cabinet, upright exquisite mahogany case, sweetest tone, three pedals, almost new, a great bargain, only	335.
Steinway, New York, square grand, a magnificent case, Steinway tone, one of the most sterling and beautiful pianos, easily a bargain at	250.
Pianola, New York, beautiful walnut case, all as good as new, 16 rolls included, only	225.
Marshall & Wendell, handsome cabinet mahogany case, used only a few months by a local artist; regular price \$200; a magnificent tone and scale	365.
Knabe, Baltimore, square grand, 7-1/2 octave, handsome rosewood case, carved legs and lyre, first-class action, original price \$500; now only	225.

ORGANS

Karn Organ, fine walnut case, 9 stops, 5 octaves, only	\$ 60.
Doherty Organ, handsome piano case, bevelled plate mirror, 11 stops, 6 octaves, only	85.
Bell Organ, handsome high back, walnut case, 11 stops, 6 octaves, only	79.
Mason & Hamlin Boston Organ, solid walnut case, roller fall board, 8 stops, 5 octaves	70.
Goderich Organ, elegant piano case, very substantial instrument, 11 stops, 6 octaves, only	83.
Mason & Hamlin Boston Organ, high solid walnut case, 10 stops, 5 octaves, excellent quality of tone, only	85.
Doherty Organ, handsome walnut case, 10 stops, 5 octaves	63.
Bell Organ, handsome walnut case, 11 stops, 5 octaves	69.
Doherty Organ, handsome walnut case, with bevelled plate circular mirror, very powerful tone, 10 stops, 5 octaves, original price \$120, now	75.
Mason & Hamlin Boston Organ, solid walnut case, 1-1/2 sets of reeds, 10 stops, 5 octaves, two knee levers, a stirring quality instrument, original price \$200; now only	95.
Bell Co. Church Road Organ, two manuals, 5 octaves each and full set of pedals, extra walnut case, original price \$200; now only	185.

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Pianos under \$250—\$10 cash, \$6 monthly
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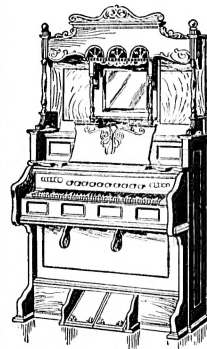
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 Opp the rink, four doors north of Jasper.



better advantage. Mr. Turner, as the idyllic poet, Grosvenor, looked sang and acted his part to the King's taste. Mr. Nash's performance was very humorous. The abandon with which he threw himself into the role was as gratifying as it was unusual in an amateur effort. That it did much to steady the whole production is certain. Mr. Melsaen's fine baritone found plenty of scope in Colonel Calverley, while Mr. Cope and Mr. Griffiths, as the other representatives of the army, did the parts full justice. The "Medieval Art" was a most special mention. The only criticism of Miss Constance Buck as the Lady Angela, Miss Mary Gerding as the Lady Saphir and Miss A. Hetherington as the Lady Ella, is that too few solos fell to the lot of young ladies fortunate enough to possess their voices. Mrs. Mahan, as the Lady Jane, made much of a not very enviable role. The choruses were well given, and the orchestra proved fully equal to the occasion. The stage direction was in the hands of Mr. G. H. McCord, who appeared for a few minutes in the small part of Bunthorne's solicitor.

Miss Rose Stahl, the American comic opera prima donna, is at present playing in London. In

the course of the performance she makes use of several Americanisms which have mystified some of those in her audience. The London Daily Mail, in an effort to throw some light on the meaning of these, secured an interview, part of which follows:
 I visited Miss Stahl in order to ask her to translate, for the benefit of English people, a few of the most remarkable of the expressions in "The Chorus Lady." She was very obliging, but, to use a word or two from the American language, I am afraid she was "stringing" me "all the time." I asked her what the Chorus

lady meant when she said: "The financial party that was backing the 'Moonlight Maids' caught the child-lane."
 "Got frosty feet, of course," Miss Stahl replied.
 I said "Oh!"
 Then I asked her the meaning of: "When I think of the men I ask her to translate, for the benefit of English people, a few of the most remarkable of the expressions in "The Chorus Lady." She was very obliging, but, to use a word or two from the American language, I am afraid she was "stringing" me "all the time." I asked her what the Chorus

simileons," said Miss Stahl.
 "I see," I said. "Then that remark about 'Nix with the wealthy water'?"
 "Afraid champagne would put her out of business," Miss Stahl said.
 This was more intelligible. I tried another. "Landing out the box to the man behind the bank roll." That means?"
 "Giving the rich guy the frozen face," said Miss Stahl.
 "Thank you very much," I said. "And then what about 'the show's on the pazz'?"
 (Continued on page 11)

RITCHIE'S Hungarian Patent Flour

FOR THE BEST BREAD YOU EVER SLICED

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT

The People of Edmonton
will find in the
IMPERIAL BANK of CANADA
A Well-equipped Savings Department

Accounts may be opened for small sums or large (\$1.00 and upwards).
Interest allowed on deposits at current rate from date of deposit.
All the facilities and safety of a strong bank are at the services of our Depositors.

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Married Women and Minors may make deposits and withdraw the same without the intervention of any person.

Capital Authorized, \$10,000,000.00
Capital Paid Up, \$5,000,000.00 Rest, \$5,000,000.00
Your Savings Account is solicited. G. R. F. KIRKPATRICK
Manager

Northern Crown Bank

Head Office - - - Winnipeg

A Western Bank for Western People

Authorized Capital - - - \$6,000,000
Paid up Capital - - - \$2,200,000

Thrifty people who use our Savings Bank Department will find it convenient and will receive every courtesy, whether their accounts be large or small. Savings Departments at every branch.

H. H. RICHARDS, Local Manager, Edmonton

National Trust Company, Ltd.

Paid up Capital \$1,000,000. Reserve \$550,000

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Four per Cent. \$1 will open a Savings Account with this Company for which 4 per cent interest is allowed from date of deposit computed and added to account quarterly. Four per Cent.

A. M. STEWART, Manager Edmonton Branch
CORNER JASPER AVENUE and FIRST STREET

THE VACUUM CLEANER



HELP!

Spring Cleaning

Will be made easy this year The Vacuum Cleaner Co. have now and increased facilities for doing your work quickly, and with little expense. Your carpets and furniture can be thoroughly freed from dust in a few hours without leaving the house. We have also experienced hands to take up and re-lay carpets, which can be cleaned at our works. Telephone 1783 and we will call and give you an estimate on your work.

R. KENNETH, Agent.

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Tent & Mattress Co. Ltd.
619 Second Street

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A Fine Stock Now Ready

Asters (Early and Late)

Verbenas Daisy Lobelia Marigold
Snapdragon Stocks

And Many Other Varieties

35c. PER DOZEN

These are Certain To Give Good Satisfaction

Cabbage Plants,	75cts.	per Hundred
Caulliflower "	\$1.00	per Hundred
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Greenhouses are open evenings and will be open on Monday, May 24th.

Walter Ramsay

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Fire Insurance

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Room 5 Crystall Block, 42 Jasper Avenue, W.
Phone 1263 EDMONTON, ALTA.

When answering advertisements please mention that you saw it in The Saturday News



THE SPOILER.

A woman there was and she wrote for the press
(As you or I might do),
She told how to cut and fit a dress,
And how to sew many a savory mess,
But she never had done it herself, I guess,
(Which none of her readers knew).
O the hours we spent and the flour we spent
And the sugar we wasted like sand,
At the 'hest of a woman who never had cooked
(And now we know that she never could cook),
And did not understand.
A woman there was, and she wrote right fair,
(As you or I might do),
How out of a barrel to make a chair,
To be covered with chintz and stuffed with hair,
'Twould adorn any parlor, and give it an air
And we thought the tale was true:
O the days we worked and the ways we worked
To hammer and saw and hack,
In making a chair in which no one could sit.
Without a creak in its back.
A woman there was, and she had her fun
(Better than you or I):
She wrote out receipts, and never tried one,
She wrote about children of course she had none—
She told us to do what she never had done
(And never intended to try.)

Young Albertans, No. 9



Norma Cuthbertson, 21st Street. Aged 6 months

And it isn't to toil and it isn't to spoil
That brings the cup of disgrace—
It's to follow a woman who didn't know beans
A woman who never had cooked any beans,
(But wrote and was paid to fill space)

SIGNS OF SPRING.

Seasons wax and wane, and there are many definite signs that Spring, gentle Spring, is here. Outside my window the road stretches out in a maze of islands of mud and hundreds of little puddles. Washings that I saw hung out the first of the week still swirl to and fro on the line, hanging in heavy wetness, until Mrs. Jones's best Sunday-Go-To-Meeting frock is indistinguishable from the family tablecloth. My neighbor's front door steps and my own begin to take on queer impressions of padded toe marks, the same outlined in streaky mud-prints. The cry of my own and the neighboring babies begins to be heard on the street, we have had a few really first-class dog fights and there is a steady refrain of "Fido, get off these sweet peas, you brute," or, "Heavens, the monster has dug up the whole of the pansies," by all of which signs and tokens I know that am not mistaken in heralding the girl, Spring, who so called "Gentle," no one knows. Wing says it is "clazy" weather, "clothes no dry; cut up petticoats to plant, no able to plant, clazy, clazy, clazy." He's more than half right. "What, by all that's reasonable is this gray-faced sonk of a weather doing masquerading as the inspiration of the poet's May-time verses, the bringer of violets and other sweet-smelling things, the artist's and the house-cleaner's dream. But the boys nessed up marbles for baseball, twenty-fourth of May fire crackers have done their worst, golfers daily through the links and there be other reasonable indications that dreamy June is not far off.

One day last week I drove past the little park or embankment on top of the hill at First street, and there were the first dawning flowers that

bloom in the Spring tra, la, the "Bank" habitues, stretched at full length in various states of sleep and weariness. From the bottom of the hill, looking up, you might imagine they were a field corps at rifle practice. Mostly they lie on their "tummies," that is the ones who wear caps do, and so they fall asleep while the river at the foot of the hill sweeps by in its swift march for the sea, as life rides by leaving them stranded high and dry, to drose and forget.

All of these, however, are common-place signs, easy to read. They are not so subtle an indication of Spring as the Sunday parades of "Pa" and "Ma" and the little "babies," as the lover and his lass who at this time begin to go driving out; as the lettuce and radishes, out-doory looking ones, if not in reality, that begin to gladden the butcher and fruit stall windows; as strawberries, the luscious ones; as great wavings of queer-shaped garments and things from upstairs windows, and the smoke from bon-fires in the freshly-cleaned back yards.

As surely or uncertainly as the flowers that bloom in the Spring, so surely by the sights on the street may a body know if not by the Spring and hope in his heart that winter lies behind, a back number.

The moment and the mood are lyric. Across street Mrs. — puts a little pot of geranium in the parlor window, and immediately the insane desire to strike for the country grips hold of one.

Spring and the trek for lake shore and mountain village, Spring and house moving, and the flight to

Just Good Honest Value

On every roll of wall paper in our stock the manufacturer or puts his name as a guarantee of quality.

That's his means of protecting you.

Our stock is complete from a choice range of Birge & Sons stamped Leatherette for the highest class of wall decorations, to dainty tints and shades in low priced goods.

ALL GOOD QUALITY
AT RIGHT PRICES

DESILETS & Company

311 Jasper Ave. West
Phone - 1853

Exclusive Styles

Millinery

Wide assortment of
Dainty Novelties

CHILDREN'S HEADWEAR
A specialty we particularly pride ourselves on.
Very choice designs

Miss M. Lyons

450 FRASER AVENUE
One block from Nanagan avenue car line.



MADAME RAYMOND

542 JASPER AVE. W.
(WIZE BLOCK)

Hair Dressing Parlors

A new electric hair dryer has just been received.

Face Creams, Cosmetics, Hair Goods etc., in a large variety.

Electric Baths Manicuring
Vibrassage Massage
and Electrolysis

A Trial Solicited

Karn Pianos & Organs

Don't tie yourself down to any piano that is not absolutely high grade. Karn Pianos and Organs are conceded to be instruments of quality. Moderate price but high grade.

Call at our ware-rooms, 353 Nan-ayno Ave.

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Agent for Northern Alberta

Have you renewed your Subscription?

An Important Feature

of our business is the filling of prescriptions.

It requires care, attention and specific knowledge of modern pharmacy. The doctor cannot obtain the desired result in the sick room unless his prescriptions are filled exactly as he wrote them.

We fill prescriptions right

MAGNEIL & CO.,
FLEET DRUGGISTS
750 First St. Phone 1591

Countless Instances

Show exactly what Life Insurance stands for—just what its mission is, and the inestimable good it is constantly accomplishing in this world.

Without its strong support how hard has been the struggle of many a bereaved family, while with it comfort and substantial aid could have been brought to them at a time when most needed.

If your life is not insured, or if you are not carrying all the insurance that you should, better secure a policy at once from the

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Head Office - Waterloo

S. A. Gordon Barnes

DISTRICT MGR.

Phone 1827 and 1943

11th & Jasper, Edmonton

Over Capital Mercantile Co.

HUTTON & STREET

Upholsterers, Carpet Cleaners

A PRICE LIST

Brunette Tapestry and Ingraine taken up, cleaned and relaid, over yard	8c
Moquette, Wiltons, Axminster and Velvet taken up, cleaned and relaid, per yard	10c
Carpets called for cleaned and delivered	6c

Ladies are cordially invited to inspect our methods of cleaning carpets.

How about that Couch, Parlor Suite and Mattress which wants repairs? Let us call and give you an estimate for repairing the same.

Furniture Repairing and Polishing
Couches and Window Seats
Our Specialty.

Cleaning Works: 619 Fifth St.

First Store North of Jasper Avenue

PHONE 1308 P. O. BOX 814

Summer Millinery

Have just received a shipment of large American hats in the very best quality and styles. We keep all the latest novelties in our line.

Reduced prices on all our hats as over \$3,000 worth of stock must be sold before the first of August at the Toronto Millinery Store, next door to Hudson Bay Store.

113 JASPER WEST.

MRS. FERRIER

WE WILL
CLEAN, BLEACH
AND RE-BLOCK
your Panama hat for

\$1.00

We also clean, steam and re-block both soft and stiff hats.

Ladies' costume skirts dry cleaned and machine pressed. SPECIAL PRICE \$1

HARVEY & MOORE


754 First Street

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Work called for and delivered

Collars
in 12 Sizes
Made in style to suit the most exacting, in a quality that resists wear.

BOULEVARD
Height, 15 in. back and 2 in. front.



Makers.
Berlin.

Made in Quarter Sizes.
The most careful expert workmanship. Perfectly shaped and double-stitched for strength and long wear.
Cable Brand, 25¢ each, 2 for 50¢.
1½ In. Brand, 2 for 25¢.



How Many Trips to the Laundry ?

When you buy Collars the best the market can supply it's a real solace to have them come back from the laundry chewed to pieces after the first few trips.

To send laundry to a poor laundry is destructive of the very elements of economy.

You can get the longest wear out of expensive collars if you send them to us.

Send us YOUR bundle and see

Snowflake Laundry

404 Fraser Avenue Phone 1735

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

SCENIC ROUTE To the East.

Via St. Paul or Duluth, Chicago and the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Double Track, Speedy running, beautiful, Fast Time Modern Equipment, Unexcelled Dining Car Service, Courteous Employees, Cook's Mediterranean and around the world tours, and Quebec Steamship to Bermuda and West Indies.

For Rates, Reservations, Time-tables, and full information apply to

A. E. DUFF, General Agent
220 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.

THE ELEMENTS OF SATISFACTION IN CLOTHES

Consists in the many little details of making.

Only perfect Tailoring knowledge and complete tailoring equipment can produce all those details in a scientific clothes-building manner.

Perhaps the last suit you had cost you more than it should or perhaps it didn't fit you as well as it might have done.

A few minutes of investigation on your part will convince you thoroughly that we can give you economy in price, quality in cloth and perfect artistic workmanship in every particular.

Call in and See me

A. E. Aitken
The Male Attire Man
410 NAMAYO AVE.

Does it pay to have a tongue twister for a name? There are different ways of looking at the matter. Once you master such a name you are not likely to forget it. It has an air of unchallenged distinction about it. Down near the Lake of the Woods there is a pleasure-resort called Kaminnusiskagowik. There is no danger of its getting mixed up with any other and losing the benefit of the advertising which its Board of Trade has done. But who would have the courage to ask anyone what sort of a place it was to spend a two weeks' holiday in or on you imagine a stranger stepping up to a wicket and asking for a ticket there?

It may not matter about Kaminnusiskagowik (to be continued in our next) but when we are up against the name of a flourishing town that it would really pay us to find out something about, the proposition is a different one. When I lived in the East and read everything that I could by my hands on regarding the West, I frequently came across references to Okotoks, Alberta. At first I glanced at it with interest for Oskoon of the comic papers. But its frequent recurrence set me to studying the pronunciation out. Did seven letters ever so fascinate a man? I at last solved the mystery but not till I stood on the station platform at Calgary. The express messenger was calling out the destinations of the various parcels as he threw them into the car on the south-bound train. "High River, Nanton, McLeod," I heard him cry, "High River, Claresholm, Lethbridge, Okotoks." I tried to get my tongue around it, once, twice, several times, in vain. Fortunately the Okotoks consignment was a heavy one that night and when the trucks were empty, I was master of the name. Ever since I have been extremely interested in the little burg that lays claim to it and if anybody should make a move to change it, I would feel that I had a claim for damages on the ground of wasted effort.

There is a constant danger of such a move, understand. Leaving aside the difficulty of pronunciation, there is that of spelling. The post office staff in Okotoks has compiled a list, showing the different ways in which the town's name has been spelled on letters received in the office. They make an interesting study. Here they are:

Okotoks, Pkotoks, Okotokos, Akatoks, Canatoks, Okatoks, Okatoks, Okatoks, Okatoks (this is Japanese), Okoto, Okotoko, Okatock, Okotoka, Akotoks, Kotokos, O. Potoks, Oentox, Okotoks, Ohtats, Okhopos, Okatoka, Okotoks, Okotash, Okatas, Oktoks, Okotoka, Motoks.

"Sons will march to the rescue of Abdul Hamid" is a scare-heading in a daily paper. What a magnificent army they should make!

Having taken a day off on Monday, "Black Billy" was able next morning to send the following around to the Saturday News office:

"While looking over the Canadian Courier of the 22nd inst. I read the following on nation's page 3: 'At a banquet on the 'Laurentic' in Montreal last week Mr. W. A. Pratt recited two old toasts and proposed a new one. A Kentuckian visited Boston and proposed this toast:

'Here's to Old Kentucky.
'The land where I was born.
'Where the corn is full of kernels,
'And the colonels full of corn.'

Not to be outdone a Bostonian retorted as follows:

'Here's to Massachusetts,
'The land of beans and cod,
'Where the Alams sleep in Churches,
'And the Lodges walk with God.'

Mr. Pratt's suggestion, apropos of the new addition to Montreal's great passenger fleet runs thus:

"Here's to the NEW World,
'The land of melns and wheat,
'Where the G.L.U. may send her people,
'In ships that can't be beat.'

Now Mr. Editor had I been there and got a chance to poke in my ear, I have would said:

"Here's to Alberta, the New World's fairest flower,
'The Old World loudly hears the call of her,
'In minerals rich, vast fields of waving grain
'At back of all our own Frank Oliver."

The old idea that a speech on the tariff has to be a dry performance has been shattered. A young gen-

tleman named Drucker at Washington the other day made a protest against the tax on stockings and gloves which serves as a revelation of the possibilities of the subject. Part of it will bear quoting:

"Gloves and stockings are not a luxury," he urged, "but a necessity for the health and protection as well as for civilization. Do not increase already heavy taxes upon the family income and thereby bring about the inevitable result of relegating American to the rank of the barefoot nations."

"Sir, in this great land of ours, every woman, from the kitchen maid to the wife of a millionaire, from the factory girl to the society queen, considers herself incompletely attired until her hands are covered. The poorest lass in the country or town will buy a pair of gloves, even if their cost be only 50 cents. Is this great Congress going to compel her to pay from her scanty earnings half as much again for this essential part of her costume?"

"The woman of average means is now the possessor of two pair of gloves—one for common every day wear, the other for dress. Enact this schedule, she will be unable to purchase only one pair. Is this fair or right? We gaze with unforgotten rapture on the lily white hands and tapering fingers of our wives, daughters and sweethearts. How can the daughter of Eve keep this precious and adorable portion of her body in good condition so that it will continue to do the narration of the sterner sex if she be deprived of the consolation and protection of the glove?"

"And what man, sir, is brave enough to stand on this floor and vote to deprive lovely woman of the pleasure she derives by dressing her tiny feet in the sanctuary of her boudoir? Without a selfish thought and with no commercial interest to defend, I rise here and now seriously and emphatically to plead that this solar plexus blow of injustice be not delivered. I plead for the hand of woman, that angelic part of her that rocks the cradle, extends the cup of water to the drenched soldier, and fans the brow of the fever-racked invalid. In the names of the millions of good and sweet and true American women I beg you to vote down this oppressive tax."

Patrik Henry's mild efforts will now gracefully retire to second place.

Bill Smith is a stockkeeper, and this spring he came to Edmonton to purchase his stock of goods for the summer trade. The



MISS JEANNE RUSSELL
Edmonton's favorite actress who appears at the Edmonton Opera House, Thursday, June 3rd

TANK DEVELOPMENT

Convenience and Comfort

Tank Development offers both convenience and comfort. With cartridge film it is daylight all the way, and with plates and **Premo Film Pack** the dark room is necessary only while loading the tank; and for washing before fixing—Operations requiring but a few moments.

Economy

Tank Development is the most economical method of development,—time saving, as you may develop a dozen plates, or a full roll of film at one time; film and plate saving, as it insures the highest percentage of good printing negatives; space-saving, as any one of the tanks for either film or plates will occupy but a corner of an ordinary suit case.

SEE OUR DISPLAY

EVERYTHING THAT'S NEW

Geo. H. Graydon Chemist and Druggist
King Edward Pharmacy **260 Jasper Ave. E.**

goods were shipped immediately and reached his store before he did. Among the lot of cases and packages was a box shaped something like a coffin. When Bill's wife saw this one she uttered a scream and called for a hammer. The drayman hearing her shrill cries, rushed in to see what the trouble was. The wife, pale and faint, pointed to the following inscription on the box:

"Bill inside."

The noted woman suffragist Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt recently remarked "Half the men I know are lobsters, and the other half are shrimps." She doesn't mention which category Mr. Catt is in? Here's a chance to get up a discussion to take the place of that about the bromides and the sulphites. Are you a lobster or are you a shrimp?

Mr. William Stone Booth, of Cambridge, has undertaken to prove the Baconian authorship of Shakespeare's plays by reading an acrostic in some lines written by one of Shakespeare's contemporaries, and published in one of the early editions of the plays. The Baconian acrostic, says the writer, whose article appears in Collier's is deciphered thus: One reads to the right on the first line; then back to the left on the second line; then forward again to the right on the third line; then back again, to the left, on the fourth line, and so on. The path of reading threads the lines with a string, as it were, disregarding the meaning, and using the text only as a row of letters.

Here is the result. The letters that are capitalized spell out the name of Francis Bacon:

The Figure, that thou here seest put. It was folt gentle shakespeare cut. Wherein the graver had A strife With Nature to out-do the life: O Could he but have drawne his wit AS well in brass as he had hit His face, the print would then surpass All that was ever writ in Brass. But since he Cannot, reader look Not On his picture, but his book.

By following the same method the New York Sun proves that the plays were written by Roosevelt, in collaboration with Bacon. This is the Sun's version:

This figure, that thou Here seest put, It was fOr gentle shakespeare cut. Wherein the graver had A strife With nature, to Outdo the life. O, could he but have dRawn his wit As well in bRass as he hath hit His face, the print wOuld then surpass All that was ever Writ in brassE. But since hE cannot, reader Look, Not on his picture, but his book.

If any cautious reader complains that Roosevelt is spelled with a W instead of a V, the explanation is that in the old style "writ" was spelled with two V's instead of a W.

A truly eloquent parson had been preaching for an hour or so on the immortality of the soul.

"I looked at the mountains," he declared, "and could not help thinking: 'Beautiful as you are, you will be destroyed, while my soul will not.' I gazed upon the ocean, and cried: 'Mighty as you are, you will eventually dry up, but not I!'—Everybody's Magazine.

GET IT AUCTIONED

If you have anything you want to sell — furniture, books, jewellery, household effects, stocks of goods of any kind—we either buy outright for cash or will auction it off for you for a small commission. Call in and see us or ring us up on the phone, No 1446.

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Special attention given to
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We have \$5000 in cash and a choice section of land near Vegreville, clear title, that we will exchange for Edmonton Real Estate. The property must be central. Vacant lots will be considered, but revenue producing property is preferred.

Our list of farm lands is very extensive. We have 5000 acres of open prairie land that we are offering on the Crop Payment Plan to good farmers. If you are interested in land or real estate in any way come in and see us.

Pembina Realty Co.,

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The Unexpected Visitor

can always be quickly provided for by purchasing our

Delicious Meat Pies & Turnovers

BAILLIE HAMILTON'S
NEXT DOOR TO EDMONTON OPERA HOUSE. PHONE - 1830

Hammocks for the Hot Weather

Summer Comfort

Lacks the final touch of perfection without a hammock.

We have them in many styles and at prices which will convince you that ours is the place to come for all

Sporting Goods

and summer comfort requisites.

Come in and See

K. W. MACKENZIE
251 Jasper E.
Phone 1427

WANTED

To-day and every other day
Ladies and Gentlemen
to eat at

Carr's Cafe

37 HOWARD AVENUE
The best meal in the city always open. Everything neat and clean. All White help.
MEALS 25c and Up.
Tickets worth \$5.50 for \$5.00
W. J. CAIR, Proprietor

With the Investor

What undoubtedly ranks as the most significant transaction in Edmonton real estate that has taken place since the Bank of Montreal bought its present corner at a price which gave people a new conception of the value of Jasper Avenue property, was completed this week. The Dominion Bank has purchased what has been commonly known as the Potter and McDougall corner, at the corner of McDougall Avenue, diagonally across from the Imperial Bank, at a price which figures out \$1440 per front foot. This is at least \$500 more per foot than has ever been paid before. The vendor is Mr. Patrick Byrnes, who has held the property since the middle nineties, when he purchased it with 50 feet more to the rear for \$175. The 50 feet he sold for \$800, retaining the corner. For a front foot of land he now receives nearly four times as much as he paid for the whole property, which has 34 feet on Jasper, fifteen years ago. If this isn't business romance, what is?

The Dominion Bank will, it is understood, put up a fine structure next year, which with the court-house, city hall, Imperial Bank, Edmonton Club, besides other buildings in prospect, will make this a thoroughfare to be proud of. It is said that Mr. Kenny McLeod has received an offer of \$75,000 for the property at the corner of Rice and McDougall, opposite the post office, where the foundations for a hotel were laid some years ago, but is asking \$90,000 for it.

The auctioning of the Prince Rupert lots, which began at Vancouver on Tuesday, brought many purchasers from all parts of the world and the bidding is described as brisk. By afternoon \$375,000 of property had been disposed of. Two lots in the business section went for \$16,500 each. While Prince Rupert undoubtedly offers large opportunities to the speculator, it is evident that not many fortunes will be made, on small capital as that which has made Mr. Byrnes a wealthy man. Mr. Byrnes, as most people, at all conversant with the Edmonton real estate situation are already aware, is pursuing his former occupation, that of a shoemaker, very quietly in his little shop on Jasper Avenue east, between Fraser and Queen's Avenues, a property which, by the way, he is holding at \$1000 a foot.

The new town of Castor, which is about 35 miles east of Stettler, is all the rage just now, already the Trader's Bank of Stettler has opened branches there. Several Stettlerites have inspected the new townsite during the past week and all agree that it is very nicely situated. Some of the Red Deer tradesmen have also caught the fever and are availing themselves of lots.—Camrose Canadian.

Herr von Leur, an official of the German government, is at present in Alberta investigating agricultural and immigration conditions.

Senator Philippe Roy of Edmonton arrived in Winnipeg yesterday from Paris, France, where he has made arrangements for the investment of two millions of capital in a great Western Canadian enterprise. Mr. Roy went to Europe two months ago with the intention of interesting the great French banking concerns in Western Canada and he has succeeded beyond his expectations. Last night he stated that there was a vast accumulation of solid wealth in France practically untapped by Canada and that it could be secured for investment at a low rate of interest than British financiers were willing to take. He believed that the money now being invested would lend to a great influx of French money into the Dominion. Mr. Roy will return shortly to Paris

to secure more money.—Winnipeg Telegram.

An issue of £1,000,000 of G. T. P. 4 per cent stock, guaranteed by the Provincial government of Alberta and Saskatchewan will be made this week in London. It is understood that the Dominion Government is arranging for the issue of a considerable loan to be made in a few days.

The sum total of Edmonton building permits for the month of May will probably total \$400,000 or more. Permits have been granted to Jos. Page on lot 2 block 39, Norwood for a residence to cost \$2400; W. Silliman lot 14, block, R.L. Donald, residence to cost \$1500; Royal Fruit Co., Ltd., lot 215, block 374, B.R. 3rd street, warehouse to cost \$22,000; H. Carlisle lot 6 block 1 R.L. 18 Jasper, residence to cost \$3,500; M. O'Farrell, lot 54, block 14, H.B.R. Fifteenth street, two residences to cost \$3,500 each; J. H. Woods, lot 178, block 5, H.B.R. 5th street residence, \$2000; C. F. Hellwig, lots 12 and 13, block 6 R.L. 10 Nampa, stores and office, \$5,000; W. Reid lot 212, block A, Norwood, residence to cost \$2000; G. S. Hegler, lot 4, block 7 R.L. 61-8, Ottawa, residence to cost \$1,300.

Building is pretty general all over the city and promises to be steady all summer. Not much time is being wasted and the sounds of the saw and hammer are kept up through holidays, or whenever there is an opportunity to work. Wet weather is delaying operations somewhat but it means more money out in the country to come into town later. This year promises to be Edmonton's biggest as regards building, the May record one of the best yet.

As we predicted the injury to winter wheat throughout the province was much over-estimated. The weather has been wet but it means growing crops and a good season for breaking new land, especially in the drier portions of the province. This is encouraging as large plans have been made for new breaking with a view to a large acreage being put down in winter wheat this year. For next year's crop. Hay is scarce and has reached high prices on our local markets. Timothy is now at \$30 per ton with other varieties of hay not much behind. The demand all over the province for hay is brisk so much being taken up by grazing outfits. Oats hold up well and are likely to be high at least till the new crop comes in. Even then hard, old oats for feeding horses should be in good demand, being superior to new oats for horses doing hard work. Wheat is now very scarce.

Messrs R. G. Dun and company's weekly review of trade says: "Further significant improvements have been made in iron and steel, and as they form a great basis of trade they go far towards establishing the long desired situation. This and the better weather for both agricultural and mercantile interests are the week's most important trade developments. A marked optimistic feeling, therefore, prevails in most branches of business. The notable event of the week in cotton goods has been the reduction in staple prints, led by the leading producers. The declines proved to be more radical than expected, although opinions in the trade vary as to their duration. In the woollen goods division advances continued in many lines, especially in worsteds. The yarn market is irregular, low prices bringing out some business. The shoe trade is expected to increase, as shoe buyers are confronted with a rapidly-increasing hide and leather market. Most manufacturers are firm in their views. West country hides are also showing strength, while foreign dry hides have kept pace with the ad-

vinces secured on some green salted stocks. In both the sole and the upper leather markets, New England are heavy buyers.

The weather in Minnesota up to last Sunday was about the worst we ever saw it here at this time of the year and with such cold nights that the water would freeze a quarter of an inch thick. We are afraid that those of us who rushed garden work will have to do it all over again and people that are always pointing to the cold climate of Canada should be reminded that Minnesota climate is not any better. — Clarice City Herald, Minn.

With business perceptibly on the up-grade, and no formidable obstacle over-hanging trade or the market, it is natural for the stock market to display belief in coming prosperity. The advance, say in the last six weeks, has been in specialties, and there has been no excited general rise with undue speculation. The usual attitude is to look for a culmination of the spring rise with bounding upward prices, and then a collapse followed by summer dullness. There has been thus far none of this, and any startling outbursts have been arrested by orderly recessions. It may be that contrary to the usual forecast, we shall have a continuous but moderate advance for a long period, held in check by timely but moderate reactions. — J. S. Bahe and Co., Wall Street.

From London comes the news that the Canadian market is at times very animated and active. Grand Trunk and Canada Pacific running a close race, the former touching 22 3/8 and the latter 18 1/2. The quotation for Canadian government and municipal bonds are steady but quiet. Some tendency to realize was observable in Canadian land shares, and Bays reacted at one time to 9 1/4, but they close firmer at 9 1/2. Other land shares were steady, Calgary and Edmonton hardening to 27 1/2 and 28 1/2. Trading in the Canadian South American group was not extensive, and prices show little change on balance.

Canadian credit, which suffered in common with securities in general through the financial and industrial depression, has been given an upward and strengthening impulse by the action of the C. P. R. in purchasing \$5,000,000 worth of Dominion securities, said Mr. C. R. Hosmer, who has just returned from a trip to England by the Empress, in an interview yesterday.

The excellent manner in which the two defunct banks, the Sovereign and Ontario, were handled for the benefit of depositors created a good impression, and the returns of large sums of money from South Africa made money plentiful, and favorable conditions were causing capitalists to look this way for investment.

Large sums of money, said Mr. Hosmer, were invested some years ago in South Africa mining propositions, but owing to labor and other difficulties in connection with the workings of the mines the returns until a few months ago were meagre. Suddenly the profits grew to large dimensions and a corresponding increase in the market value of the stocks was soon apparent. The result is, according to an inside authority, that no less than \$125,000,000 has been received in England since the beginning of last January.

Many holders looked upon this as found money as the bulk of the shares have been written off their books as dead investments. Having withdrawn their money from the mines, they were looking for a new field in which more immediate and consistent returns could be depended upon, and in nine cases out of ten their eyes were turning towards the Dominion, with its vast and undeveloped resources. It was just here that the policy of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy in purchasing Dominion securities had such a far-reaching effect, in inspiring confidence. — Montreal Herald.

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The cast includes: Ray F. Brandon, L. Victor Gillard, J. Lionel Swift, E. Loring Kelly, Joe Kelsey, Roy Walling, Frank Fuller, Wm. Yale, May Roberts, Ellmore Gilman, Betty Burrows, Cora May Bell.

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To buy lots in the beautiful residential subdivision of

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On the 15th day of May the lots will be advanced \$50.00 each, and then they will be too cheap, as you can not hold a good thing down. These lots will advance many times during the next two years. Remember this is river view property and has a 100-foot boulevard following the high bank of the river, which is to continue all the way around the city of Strathcona. Secure your lots before the advance and save the extra price.

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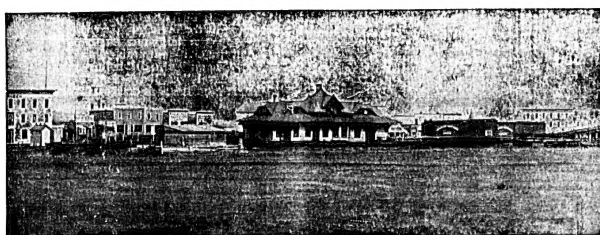
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Buy a Lot in the Pilkie Estate, Vermilion

The demand for fair sized comfortable houses to-day in Vermilion is greater than the supply

Building operations on the new branch of the C.N.R. running north will commence in the very near future—the bonds of this branch are guaranteed by the Alberta Legislature. When construction begins the demand for houses by railway men will increase still more.

The **Pilkie Subdivision** is in the central west end of Vermilion—they are right in the town, not 300 yards from the C.N.R. station as shown in the cut. The photo itself was taken from a corner lot in the property offered for sale.



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This is not a speculative proposition but a definite opportunity for making an investment which will net immediate and profitable returns.

Do it now, and get in on the ground floor.

Jasper's Note Book

A Tale of Two Cities

The announcement that the Dominion Bank will put up a handsome structure on the southwestern corner of Jasper and McDougall serves to call attention to the possibilities of that thoroughfare. On the brow of the hill the Edmonton Club has a building which is only equalled by those of similar organizations in the larger cities of the country. Half a block on towards Jasper we find a substantial business block in course of erection. The Imperial Bank is the admiration of every visitor. The post office shows far-sightedness out of keeping with the traditions of that department of the government. The provincial authorities, a little further on, are pushing ahead an attractive and commodious courthouse. With but one or two exceptions, not a building of a permanent nature has been put up on the "street" which is "out" of keeping with those that are mentioned and the chances are that within the next few years many of the other available sites will have been utilized. Already with the well-paved roadway it gives an idea of "solidity" and dignity conveyed by no other part of the city. When private citizens and corporations are doing so much for it, one would expect the municipal authorities to help along the good work. They have an excellent chance. They are now completing the purchase of property two blocks north of Jasper, which will give the city possession of the whole of the square, on part of which the bay market now stands. Think what the effect would be if the city hall which will be required at a not very distant date were placed in the middle of this and the ground about turned into a public park? The result would be an improvement to the whole of this central business portion, the value of which would be incalculable. But instead of following out this scheme,

it is proposed to put up a market building in this square. Of the necessity of such a structure there can be no question, but why plant it down on a street that can be made so much of as McDougall? It wouldn't pay to make it in keeping architecturally with its surroundings. A market is always a dirty, untidy place. The plan to have it built elsewhere is opposed on the ground of economy. To keep the whole square for the city hall and park purposes would, of course, make one more item for our financial managers to look after. But if this is to become the great city we expect it to be, isn't it well worth the extra expenditure? Look forward twenty years and picture what this square will be like if devoted solely to the purpose that I suggest. In the midst of a closely-built business section, such an oasis is prized beyond measure. Those who take advantage of it will praise the foresight of the men who provided it over and over again. Around about the property owners will be stimulated to erect buildings in keeping with the situation. There never was a better chance to show that all we tell the world about our faith in the future of Edmonton is not so much talk. It we really believe this is going to be the greatest inland centre of the Dominion, let us back up our opinions by our actions. Let us, at least, as a municipal corporation, show as much confidence in what lies ahead as the other bodies that are doing so much to add to the attractiveness of the city.

In view of what was said in this department last week about the need of buying plenty of ground around the different schools, the action of the Edmonton board in purchasing a complete block of land in the West end is of decided interest. It is that bounded by Seventeenth,

Eighteenth, Athabasca and Peace. The cost is to be \$20,000, but no better investment could be made. It is in the centre of what is bound to be a thickly settled district, which will require a large school in the immediate future. Even though two or three years from now, our extreme utilitarians should come to the conclusion that it is folly to provide so much room for children to play and get fresh air in, the property could be disposed of at an immediate advance. But the best justification for such a policy is always to be found in the fact that once these breathing-spaces, whether for old or young, are obtained, any public body, which attempted to dispose of one of them, would be immediately driven out of office. The school board has gone on record as intending to buy nothing in the future but full block sites. Altogether the board will ask for \$65,000, to cover its recent purchases of property. If all public money were devoted to as good a purpose, taxation would never be considered a burden.

We are, it seems, to have a popular vote on different sites suggested for the general hospital. Is the idea to go on with the erection of what will be the main hospital of the city? Is the amalgamation scheme to receive no consideration? It seems to me that "Edmonstona" made out a pretty clear case in his series of articles in The Saturday News for the programme which he outlined. If we are going to have a vote, the people at least ought to have a chance to say what they think of the larger scheme.

Another proposition that the city is face to face with has to do with a site for the Exhibition grounds. Negotiations have been conducted with Mr. J. W. Anderson of Winnipeg, head of the land department of the Hudson's Bay Co., with reference to the purchase of one hundred acres at a point in the H. B. reserve west of First street and in line with Norwood boulevard. The cost would be \$1000 per acre. It is calculated that the city could sell the present grounds, retaining 27 acres for the power plant and a small

park, for \$18,000, which could be applied to the new location. The scheme doesn't look good to me. It is altogether unnecessary to have the fair grounds so close in. With the street car extensions, they would be just as convenient out further and would cost much less. If the exhibition grows, as we hope it will, more property would soon be required and then we would be up against the necessity of purchasing at a very much higher figure near by and moving once again. If the east end park isn't suitable, a site somewhere near that point should be secured, close to the electric cars and to the steam railways. From the standpoint of exhibitors nearness to the latter is an important consideration.

We are told that visitors to the Edmonton exhibition may come into the city over the G. T. P. the first of July. Of course the route from most points is the most direct one and the walking along the right of way is fairly good.

The Calgary Herald says:

"The telephone service is getting poorer all the time. The slowness of the answers and the inaccuracies in connections are in striking contrast to the efficiency of the automatic service in Edmonton. Will the government please inject a little efficiency into the local office or change it for a system which human imperfections cannot injure?"

The complaint is well justified and it is understood that the government may introduce the Strowger system throughout the province. You have to go away to appreciate what we have in the Twin Cities. Even in Toronto and Montreal where the old order of things prevails but it is supposed to be seen at its best, so far as Canada is concerned, an Edmonton man becomes very impatient over the delays and inconvenience that he has to put up with. When the city put in the automatic phones, there were many of us who thought it was making too risky an experiment. But the results have more than justified the move. This is not a paid reader for the Automatic Electric Company of Chicago nor has the writer seen its exceedingly capable representative, Mr.

John Wiley, for a considerable period.

Friday, June 18, has been set down as the date for voting on Sunday cars in the two cities. That the campaign, though a short, will be a warm one may be taken for granted. I expect to have considerable to say on the question, but not this week.

Frank Walker is about to lose three hundred and fifty of his most distinguished constituents. That number of buffalo from Elk Island Lake Park are now in corral at Lamont, to be taken about the first of the month to their new home in the park near Wainwright.

Strathcona is calling for tenders for its new city hall, to be erected near the fire hall. A handsome building is provided for by the plans. But the question is: What will it be used for when the Twin Cities merge their identities?

Rev. J. M. Millar, recently of Nanaimo, is to become pastor of Knox Presbyterian Church, Strathcona, the end of June. Mr. Miller is very highly spoken of and Strathcona Presbyterians believe themselves fortunate in securing his services.

Empire Day was celebrated in the different schools last Friday with appropriate exercises. The gathering at Queen's Avenue school when the prizes donated by the Beaver House Chapter of the Empire were presented to the following winners by the regent of the Chapter, Mrs. W. D. Ferris:

Girls—First prize: Freda Varley, Mackay Avenue school; second prize, Mildred Merrick, Alex. Taylor school, and Louise Harlan, Queen's Avenue school; honorable mention, Annie Latimer, and Mabel Kennedy, both of Queen's Avenue school. Boys—First prize: Hugh Stanton, Mackay Avenue school; second prize, Albert Might, Alex. Taylor school; honorable mention, Willie Hubble.

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Long languid lines unbroken by a frill, Superfluous festoons reduced to nil. A figure like a seal reared up on end, And poking forward with a studied bend;

A shortish neck imprisoned in a ruff, Skin-fitting sleeves that show a stint of stuff, A waist promoted halfway up the back, And not a shred that's comfortably slack;

A "busby" toque extinguishing the hair As if a giant hand had crushed it there— A multitude of buttons, row on row, Not there for business—merely there for show, A skirt whose meagre gores necessitate The waddle of a Chinese lady's gait;

As if a giant hand had crushed it there Behold the latest mode! and writ beneath, "A winter blossom bursting from its 'sheath'!" —Punch.

Thousands have become happy by taking our advice. Don't wait, but come now for your own sake, tomorrow may be too late. Remember name and address—De Grants, 132 Jasper Ave.

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You will never be able to buy lots in this busy townsite again at such extraordinary low prices and on such liberal terms. It only takes a few dollars to make the first payment on a Main St. lot in Wolf Creek today. That few dollars will grow into a handsome fortune, if you invest it in Wolf Creek townsite now. Remember this will be the terminus of the G.T.P. from the time the steel is at Wolf Creek until the two large bridges are built over the Wolf and McLeod rivers. Think of the resources at Wolf Creek, abundance of coal, millions of feet of timber, etc.

\$10,000 Worth of Lots Changed Hands in Wolf Creek Townsite Last Week

What better proof of public confidence in this townsite could be offered. Don't be a loser any longer. If you can buy a lot in Wolf Creek townsite at the price they are today you will sure make the mistake of your life if you do not invest now. Many lucky purchasers have already turned their lots over at a profit of 250%.

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MONDAY, MAY 31st

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Seven Imperial
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Singers and Dancers

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Presenting the Cartoon Comedy,
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ARTHUR GRAMAM
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The Farmer of the Future

A Study in Education

What is to be the relationship of the farmer of the future to the business man of the town. It has been to a certain extent customary with the townsman to look down upon the hayseed as a rough specimen not fitted for polite society and not worthy to be classed among the elite, though he may be in real worldly belongings a far greater man than many a city dude who has to spend more than he makes in keeping his fingers clean and his cuffs and collars white. In the old world in days gone by the farmer and tenant has always been intimate with and respected by the country gentry so they have always been close friends and usually on terms of intimacy, meeting in the hunting field and at other sports, entertaining each other in a genial, informal way. The standing of the farmer in a community was equal to any and he was the superior, in his own estimation, of many for, as a rule, he was a capitalist and a man of means.

DIFFERENT DEGREES.

In America we find little or no intercourse between society and the farming element in anything like the same way as has been usual in Europe, so that the two, the townsfolk, who usually constitute society on this continent, and the country people, are divided into two camps or in different localities in different degrees of hostility, to the detriment of both.

In the Southern States before the war the great people were mostly the country magnates or planters who controlled everything, politics included, much in the same way as the English country gentleman did, but this phase has passed by. For quite a period the farmer has been in a measure pushed into the background and everything has been "business," or, erroneously, it has been supposed that a large proportion of the business people of a community "created" wealth, whereas in most cases they are merely the go between or distributing agents of produce brought into existence by the actual labor of others, or placed in the soil by growth or the forces of nature.

These distributing agents are in most cases a necessary concomitant part of our method of doing business, but just how much they shall take as toll for their share in distributing the wares of the farmers, and other workers is just the crucial point in our development to-day. It is simply a free fight to see which is to obtain the upper hand or which is to be the servant and which the master, or whether they shall work hand in hand.

FARMING WITH BRAINS

The Craftsman has this to say: "The time has passed when man has been obliged to match mere brute strength against the dead weights of the soil. Good farming is no longer so much a matter of muscle as it is a question of mind. The essential quality of the successful farmers to-day is a keen insight into, and perception of the big natural forces that underlie plant and animal life and growth. And what the farmer needs is the sort of craftsmanship that adjusts means to ends so that the forces of nature conspire together in favor of man's work rather than against it. But these are the big, fundamental forces that condition human life, and once perceived on a small scale, they can be easily recognized in their world-wide applications. What, after all, can be more truly educational than this?"

It will be the aim of some educators of the future, and probably a growing body, that will see that insight into and capacity to understand these forces of nature will or can be acquired. We have in this province at present among our farmers some keenly intelligent men, with minds second to none, capable of handling and undertaking abstruse subjects as well as the intricate problems of the day. And as leaders some are doing great work for the others. But what the great body of farmers at present lack is faith in themselves and faith in their friends. Too much suspicion on the part of the farmers to everyone but those in their own calling does not

tend to confidence generally, or to their being admitted as a class into intimacy with those in other business callings. If our farmers in general would not consider themselves as a set apart the public would not be so ready to do the same.

As farming progresses along the lines being now largely taken up and while the knowledge of the average farmer expands along scientific lines, the coming farmers (as many farmers have been in the past), in a greater proportion, must become a more broadly educated band than is possible in any other callings which deal as a rule in some particular line or specialty. The education of the farmer if properly carried out will be a case of "practice with science," the one combined with the other, a knowledge of the why and wherefore of life as it is on this planet, gained from actual experience of real things as they really are; in contradistinction to the culture of a town student versed mostly in the study of the acts or sayings of bygone humans that lived in ages that had not arrived at a pitch of scientific research (or the research of the world as it really is) that is extant, and within the reach, of so many of us to-day, but which should be combined to knowledge of the past.

SCIENCE IN FARMING

The study of science or the study of facts as they are in relation to husbandry or farming, which the study of science in farming really is, is bound to make of our farmers a far greater set of men in the future, who will see and are seeing now, that instead of standing aloof or snubbing at adverse conditions that they have to step in and take their own part, not only in the cultivation of the soil but as ordinary business men would do in seeing that their wares are marketed to the best interest of those that produced them. This very move itself on the part of the farmer is a great effort at self-education, although it may not have been so far looked upon as such, that is bound to have a considerable influence on the economics of the future. The farmer is beginning to use the same weapons to enrich himself that have helped others to enrich themselves at his expense. This force of a combined farming community, moving steadily forward on a broad path towards a better method, or methods, at both ends of the business, is a force that will soon have to be seriously reckoned with. The farmer will stumble once in a while, so do other combinations but the farmers will have to learn, and may learn if they will, that it is steady persistency and cohesion that win.

Our farmers at present have faults that broader methods will cure. At present individuals are "touchy," the individual is not sufficiently ready to subordinate his own little likes and dislikes or small differences to the good of the main cause, too much time and effort are wasted in fighting each other on trivial matters that do not affect the main result. As it has been remarked that too many expect a medal for simply doing their duty. The action of some bodies is too spasmodic and too jerky.

ORGANIZATION

When making a great move on broad lines the farmer should be certain that it is moving on the right trail on a solid foundation, for the larger organizations become the slower they will have to move as there are greater weights and forces to move. But, when sure and they do not move, then they should move as one man in one steady relentless, broad movement to gain what is theirs; being sure that, in substituting one thing for another, they have a real and solid substitute for the body that is being displaced, or there will be a displacement in the community in which they live that will do them as much harm as the other parties or perhaps more so.

The combination by farmers, and the study of greater subjects that materially affect farmers, is bound to broaden the coming race of farmers; or it may become apparent and is in some measure becoming ap-

(Continued on page 12)

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Friday and Saturday Bargain News

Items of interest to men and women who appreciate good values in good merchandise.

Dorothy Dodd Oxfords \$3.10

A clearing of broken lines in Dorothy Dodd Oxfords on Friday and Saturday. All sizes 2 1/2 to 7, but only a few pairs of each line. Mostly in very kid with patent tips and in American patent colt. Regular stamped prices \$3.75 and \$4.00 per pair.

A Men's Hosiery Bargain that Calls for Quick Shopping Bright and Early

Fifty dozen pairs men's fine pure all wool hose in either black or tan, sizes 9 1/2 to 11. This is a direct import line, bought from the maker and good value at 35c per pair. Friday and Saturday.

5 Pairs For \$1.00

Beautiful Muslin Waists Worth \$2.75 And \$3.00 For \$2.25

75 to choose from, some with all over embroidery fronts, some lace and insertion trimmed, all with long sleeves tucked and lace trimmed. Sizes 32 to 40.

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30 pieces of them, new patterns, pretty floral designs and stripes, New York patterns that are sure to please. They are worth 30c and 35c per yd but for Friday and Saturday they will be

Reduced to 25c

Friday and Saturday Bargains in all Departments

Flower Wreaths 25c

Dozens of them to choose from, for-get-me-nots, daisies, violets and lilies, fine largesized wreaths worth from 35c to 50c each

Friday and Saturday 25c

Women's Tan Oxfords

36 pairs women's chocolate blucher Oxfords, with extension soles, neat, comfortable lasts. All sizes 2 1/2 to 7. This is one of our popular \$3.00 lines very special.

\$2.15 Per Pair

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30 dozen bottles Dorothy Dodd liquid polish and 20 dozen Packard's combination in black only, all first quality. There is nothing better made in shoe dressing. Regular 25c

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Only 20 of them, sizes for boys 3 to 9 years. They are made up in natty tweeds very neat and dressey. We got a cut price on these and will pass it on to you. Twenty only remember boys Eton suits worth \$3.50 and \$4.00 each

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The Mirror.

(Continued from page 3)

member for weeks. "Begins with an L." I immediately volunteer. Meanwhile the tomato soup commences to scorch, to which fact I am utterly oblivious.

"Jove! I just had it." "So did I."

"Umby!"

"No, I've got it, Quimby."

A mere difference of a letter you see.

Out on the front "strop" it is much the same. We discuss our friends' follies. In kindly fashion though he is known to you, for Spring, despite rain and gray skies above, is singing in our hearts.

If we are proper persons, if the sap for May's stirring be not hopelessly dry within us, still with the return of each vernal season, though the rain be tap-tap-tapping on the window, must we continue to repeat Sursum Corda—lift up your heart.

LADY DALMENY'S WEDDING GIFTS.

Rarely does a bride come into the possession of such a magnificent inheritance of family jewels as did Miss Dorothy Grosvenor, daughter of Lord Henry Grosvenor, and cousin of the Duke of Westminster, whose marriage to Lord Dalmeny, the middle of April was the social talk of London.

The bride's wedding dress was adorned with the most admired point d'Alemon lace of in the world. This lace was once the property of Marie Antoinette. It was for many years in the possession of the late Miss Cohen, who gave it to her niece, Lady Sybil Primrose, daughter of Lord Rosebery, when she married the Earl of Greve. Lady Greve lent the precious lace to Miss Grosvenor, who wore it at her wedding in the form of a Directoire coat over her bridal robe of white satin.

Gifts from the King and the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other royalties figured in the list of wedding presents, which was one of the longest ever printed in the English press. But chief in importance was the collection of jewels which belonged to the late Lady Rosebery, and which had lain unworn in their cases for nearly twenty years. Parures, tiaras, necklaces, bracelets, brooches, pendants, earrings, and clasps composed of diamonds of all size and of pearls formed collection sufficient in quantity and quality to make the coronation ornaments for a dozen Queens.

One tiara, formed of a semi-circle of pearls as big as walnuts, contained also about 150 diamonds of the first water. This gorgeous head-dress is convertible into a necklace, to which may be fitted even magnificent diamond pendants, each one centered with a pearl-shaped pearl. With these drops is a pair of earrings to match, which measure about two and a half inches in length. The collection includes a necklace of a three-row festoon of huge diamonds caught into diamonds primroses at the sides of the neck. The tiara en suite is a solid mass of similar gems, and to complete this particular set of jewels there is a pair of diamond primrose earrings, a large diamond primrose corsage ornament, and two heavy bracelets, one formed of linked hearts and the other of parallel rows of large diamonds. A rose formed of diamonds with diamond stems and foliage, measuring about ten inches in length, was another of Lord Rosebery's gifts to his daughter-in-law. There was also a sapphire as big as a half dollar, surrounded with a triple circle of diamonds, and a five-row necklace containing 350 pearls of great price. There were bracelets and brooches to match all the head and neck ornaments, and Lord Rosebery further supplemented his royal offerings with a superb pair of diamond earrings of more modern setting than the other pieces.

HOME AND SOCIETY

To London Town from Babylon. The pagan of the world goes by. For you, for you, I pause and con. A Stander-By.

Mrs. H. C. Wilson and Miss Marjorie Wilson left on Monday for Banff, where they will meet Dr. and Miss Violet Wilson on their return from Japan, the family returning to the Capital on Saturday.

Mr. David Robertson of the firm of Griesbach and O'Connor, leaves on Saturday for a visit to Ireland, probably being away until the early Fall.

Miss Kathleen Graydon is leaving to spend the summer at the Coast the middle of June, accompanying Mr. and Mrs. John Young of Calgary and their family.

Mrs. Williamson Taylor gave a cup and saucer social on Thursday in honor of the bride-elect, Miss Madeline Graves.

Mr. and Mrs. Benson of Wetaskiwin came to town for the Edith

Miller recital and Bal Poudre at last week end, remaining over the holiday on Monday. While here they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Spratt are building a cozy little home for themselves on the brow of the hill between 12th and 13th streets. The view from this spot is one of the prettiest in Edmonton, as well as being in the centre of the finest residential property at the Capital.

Mr. and Mrs. Goldwin Kirkpatrick have rented the Bourchier cottage on Victoria Ave. the Master of the house and Mr. Pate being already in residence there, "batching" it, while Mrs. Kirkpatrick and her small family are expected home early in June.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dawson have taken a cottage at Gull Lake for the season, and will make their flitting when the holiday season commences.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth have also rented a cottage for the month of August at the same resort and a great many other Edmontonians are looked to spend part of the summer there.

Mrs. Bowker leaves on Thursday for a month's visit to Brandon.

The wedding month is almost upon us and "showers" and invitations and marriages threaten a deluge. Among the weddings are of course the Landry-Graves one on June 8th, which, while being quiet, is attracting much interest; Miss Mary Reid's to Mr. Lorne York, which will be a house wedding, on June 9th, Miss Clare Lauder's to Mr. Ed. Ranton of J. H. Morris and Co. and Miss Lockhart's to Mr. Milton Madill, both of which will be house weddings, taking place on the same day June 2nd, Miss Lauder being married in the evening. A great many happy little affairs have been given for both Miss Lockhart and Miss Lauder, and many useful and dainty gifts showered upon them.

Mrs. Graydon had a lovely coming-out tea for her daughter, Miss Kathleen, on Tuesday, May 25th, when the Weather Man sent as his gift to the fair debutante a perfect day, luring old friends and new to don their best bibs and tuckers to go out and tender best wishes. And if out-of-doors the green grass, balmy air and glorious sunshine sang of Spring and joy and hope, indoors Spring too had her way, every possible nook and corner having its shower of fragrant roses and beautiful flowering plants.

In the reception room a great basket of pink roses and fern was very much admired, but indeed the air was redolent with sweetness.

Mrs. Graydon received her guests at the entrance, assisted by the young debutante. She was wearing a handsome moss-green gown of rajah silk, made Princess fashion, with a rich embroidered panel in the front, and trimmed with touches of black velvet, lace and ribbon pipings. Miss Kathleen had on a charming imported empire frock of finest white silk mull, with red Irish lace and insertion garniture, a wreath of tiny white roses in her hair and carried a graceful sheaf of them mingled with trailing fern on her arm.

The decorations in the tea-room were unusually elaborate, the table being a veritable dream of beauty and color with a huge basket of crimson roses, ivy and fern, in the centre, while broad white satin streamers were suspended from the ceiling and met four small vases of the exquisite beauties at the four corners.

Here old-time friends of the debutante's mother, Mrs. Belcher and Mrs. Emery, presided and Mrs. Hardy served the tea. Other assistants were Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Cole and Mrs. Cruickshank, and the Misses Stout, Gretta Mercer, Potter, Belcher, Chamberlain, Edwards, while Miss Alice May opened the door to the guests.

That the latest debutante may have as happy and sunny a life as the day she "came out" will be the wish of her hosts of friends.

Mrs. Joseph Morris's tea on Thursday last, despite threatened rain and rumbling thunder, saw one of the smartest turn-outs of society-folk at the Capital in a long time. The popularity of the vivacious

hostess with all who know her, out-side of the fact that Miss Edith Miller who was to sing in the evening, was expected to be present, made everyone anxious to make a special effort not to be absent. As it was Miss Miller, pleading the fatigue of the journey, failed to put in an appearance, but the "tea" nevertheless was a delightful affair in every particular.

Mrs. Morris welcomed her guests in the drawing-room and wore a beautiful gown with some lovely lace and quaint jewels. Assisting her was her mother, Mrs. Jardine, quietly but richly gowned in a soft silvery silk, and with a pleasant word of greeting for all.

Lovely roses lent their charm to the handsome drawing-room, and helped to set off the many stunning women and frocks. Among others I noticed: Mrs. Bulven, beautifully gowned in amethyst velvet with large white picture hat with magnificent plumes, Miss Babbitt with her in a dainty pink silk frock and grey meline capeau with pink lilies; Madame Martin, a handsome visitor, with lovely white hair and highbrel features; Mrs. Benson and Mrs. H. I. Miller of Wetaskiwin; the recently returned bride, Mrs. W. E. Lines looking very smart and striking in a modish brown tailor-made with large hat in the same tone, trimmed with great yellow-shaded roses.

In the drawing room another bride, Mrs. Hugh Campbell, who was assisting in a pale pink frock of Charmense satin with delicate gold lace and embroidery, and an ultra-fashionable black hat with pink roses. Here Mrs. Garnet Morris also helped to do the honors wearing a most becoming gown of cream lace over yellow tulle.

The tea table was charmingly done having a monster cut-glass, bowl of field daisies in the centre, on a daisy centre piece, while "daisy" doilies further elaborated the lovely yellow and white color scheme.

Mrs. Wallbridge and Mrs. Charlesworth, the former in a pretty pink frock graced princess rose, and the latter in blue rajah with poke bonnet on

Continued on page 12

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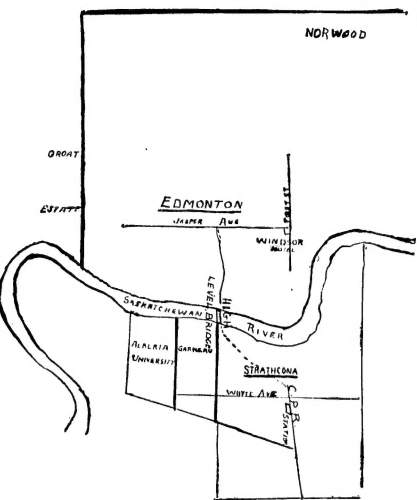
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STRATHCONA



Here and There

Things are seldom what they seem, and it is only by calling attention to differences between each other that we arouse attention and adjust the balance between ourselves. It is dangerous to acquire the scribbling habit but when once attained it is incurable.

My friends wish to know what I think of things in general, and Edmonton more particularly, just now, which is my only excuse for troubling you. If you have patience to read this please do so, if not throw it down as I know you will if you do not like it.

I purpose to ramble from stepping stone to stepping stone, this wet weather, but occasionally we shall slip and land in a puddle then we'll all get splashed but it's the fortune of war. For if we could only keep quiet there would not be so much trouble in the world, but, on the other hand not so much progress.

Drifting about we see things, perhaps not always noticed by others. In Alberta there are great differences between parts and great problems to be deciphered. One of these may be as to heredity and the influence of environment on the coming race. It dawns slowly upon one, when standing on an Edmonton street, "What will all this be like in time to come, what will be the type eventually evolved from the mixed medley of humans coming from everywhere that one sees passing even for a few minutes." At present we are all distinct types of places we came from, which largely made us what we are, just our own immediate contradictory selves, somewhat altered by rubbing against each other and changes of environment.

As yet a mixed medley. Some type, or leaning towards a type, must sooner or later be evolved, although it may take generations in the making. And it is already in a process of making now? Most surely—because different climes and climates get to work at once, adopting all beings to local conditions in which they live; so, probably, the elements of this part of Alberta are at present imperceptibly at work upon each and all of us, right at this moment, and still more so upon the kiddies. The mixed environment will make these kiddies differ from us perceptibly as they grow. It would certainly behoove us to be good and go home early nights, not smoke too much and join the temperance league and be careful. The responsibility of the young rests on the older ones.

It is said the number of blondes is on the down grade and the average public is turning darker. Will the future girls of the Edmonton district have raven locks and willowy frames, marvellous blue eyes and all the glorious attributes of the dime novel girl? Or will the climate and surroundings turn out the damocles of the future of a sturdy solidity with rufous locks, and freckles? Perhaps some of the school teachers can tell us as they see most of the youngsters in the growing process en masse. However, they are sure to be a fine race no matter the color. This is certainly a thing for parents to consider, for if they want a boy it's usually a girl, and if they want a dark girl they may get one with auburn locks instead.

If the girls are all going to have auburn hair and freckles then look out for squalls—Alberta will be a stormy place. However, nature won't ask us, so the boys of the future will have to do the best thing they can with the girls of the future. Nature won't ask us, but, as usual, will do what she likes in this part of Alberta as she does anywhere else. The world is getting better by degrees and things will adapt themselves but how?

One thing we may be secure of which is that no matter the type the rising generation is likely to be "fresh," if not new.

As to differences in different parts of Alberta one occurs to me now, and that is, that many youths around, recently arrived, are, in the elegant vernacular of the society novel, fond of "equestrian exercise," and, if looking "for exercise, they usually get it. [So does the horse. No one seems to consider the latter as to what he thinks. There is always considerable risk in this move, ment to foot passengers. It is of the

genus of Tom, Dick and Harry. I'm thinking, many of whom no doubt enroute from the blooming old sod across the pond and are entitled to some innocent enjoyment. But the distinguishing difference between riders in some parts and novices in this city is that our country folks are born to riding. In Southern Alberta they go to school on horses, sometimes the whole family on one horse or two. There are so many children down there that they can't all have a horse apiece. This plethora they say is caused by Alberta air. Some blame it on the chinook wind. Four or five kids can sit on one horse and sometimes more, all ages from three to four up. They never know when they do learn to ride, it just happens. They sit anywhere on that horse between his ears and his tail, and only having a small portion of a horse to sit on, with the option of rolling off if they don't sit tight, they sit down and on usually. But this, ladies and gentlemen, is the difference between a good rider and a poor one. The latter wants to sit on the horse and can't. He cannot sit down on the horse and he can't comfortably sit down for some time after he gets off the horse.

He suffers from what the French people call "an embarras de richesse."

The good rider on the other hand can "sit down on the horse, and, usually, can sit down after he gets off the horse. It's funny but its so, for if we let the horse carry us he will, and it's the same with swimming, if we don't fight the water it keeps us up, i.e., when we take it upon the other party of the first part is doing its share. When a man can sit down on a horse when he wants to then he can ride, at any rate some.

The difficult part is to sit down, you can see evidences of it often.

People in Edmonton are very sociable and friendly and they have that name in the outside world. They are energetic and lively, usually on the go, (it's necessary to say something nice when about to administer a dose of physic), but they have one weakness. Do you say only one? Well, at least that's the only one I'm going to tackle now, and there really are not many. This weakness is that people in this city when a date is on, usually prefer to be late instead of being in time. The habit has evidently grown up with the place, and like the cow's tail has always been in the same place, but, if Edmonton becomes bigger and then becomes late all the time, when an event is advertised for one day it will be taking place on the morrow or the day after. And worse still Calgary may get ahead far in the lead.

Apologies of this habit did any of you attend the Edith Miller concert recently, given in this city, the first night especially? The concert was advertised to begin at 8.30, the performers were strictly on time. Fifteen minutes late was given then it commenced, the Lieut.-Governor and party had been seated some time. As soon as nicely started people began to arrive. Thus the performers had to wait for these people to get seated. Then another start would be made, then another stop had to be made for more people to arrive, and be seated, the article smiling serenely waiting for all folks to be seated. We had a piece of music then more people came later still. We who knew that most fixtures in Edmonton commence from half an hour to three quarters, or perhaps an hour after advertised time, and it is not necessary to be here long to find this out, began to fidget, for not till about one third of the programme was through did we really settle down to enjoy the performance with our nerves at rest, as we thought more might still keep coming. The most fidgeted people are the performers and the people that are seated. It doesn't worry those who come late, it's nice to be able to show our clothes and be stared at, or make a sensation. But fine musicians find it hard to do their best with their nerves on edge with motion and movement or rattling, rustling or banging in the house; neither do people who came early to enjoy good music deduct the full pleasure or the value of the money they expended in good faith when constantly disturbed, or rooted up half a dozen times during the performance with the house in a commotion.

Not so very many years ago the best musicians, as in our time, performed at high figures in the private houses of the nobles and others of means for the delectation of guests. So rigid was the social line drawn, that, in many cases, a rope was thrown across the carpet, over which the performer, when through, was not supposed to walk or mingle later with the guests. It was a hint, a very loud hint, though very galling to many performers, who were not likely to try and butt in if not wanted, it remained in use till a comparatively recent period. Until one night a noted tenor a noble in his own right went into a drawing room to sing, stooped and picked up the rope and flung it into a corner, since when it has never been used. It is a curious that such an arrogant piece of snobbery lived so long but died suddenly only awaiting some one to kick it over.

Great-performers now a-days are among the great people of the world and climb into the peerage. Thus when we have fine performers in our midst on time and prompt, as they are used to being in other capitals of the world, should not the Capital of Alberta fall in line and do likewise. As an advertisement it is a poor one for these visitors pass rapidly from place to place, retelling what they know, till Edmonton may earn the title of being the capital that doesn't know what is what.

If the editor would allow me I should like to give a list some other time of those who do come in thusly. It might be a departure from the usual list of celebrities present and create quite a stir.

If it's trouble I'm after I probably shall find it but someone has to sooner or later.

A celebrated man, I think the Iron Duke, speaking of another well-known character, observed that he lost half an hour at the beginning of a day and was chasing it all the rest of the day. So if Edmonton is always behind that half hour she might lay some plans to catch it before it gets away from her or it may be too late.

The people who rule over us and are in the highest places are usually on time, if it is possible to be so, so why not the rest of us for we have less pressing engagements. Going to a concert is not like going to church, where so many of us go just to let other people see we do go, but wish to get out as soon as possible and by going late we make the whole stay as short as possible. The late to church habit once contracted is misleading. Who will start the reformation in this line, for the benefit of both churches and concerts?

I have more to say. To football teams, cricket teams et aliam. If you are going to have a match at a certain hour do have it, but don't ask us rheumatic old folks to go and look on if we have to sit in a cold, biting wind for three quarters of an hour waiting for play to begin, for it makes the sit too long and we have to go away before play does begin. Then when it comes to a matter of subscribing to a fund or club we refuse, get cranky or do something else perhaps not half as innocent.

Advertising something to happen on time and doing it another causes one to cast back to church topics, as in church we often hear things that do stick in the memory and do us lots of good.

One day, some years ago, I was standing in a Presbyterian Church talking to an Irish parson, a good and most worthy man, who, like Father of Flynn, did not believe in leaving all the wit to the laity, but believed with the father that the clergy could be Irishmen still.

My query, in course of our talk, was, "What is an Irish bull?" His riverence in a flash explained this way: "If ye were going down an Irish lane on a fine summer's morn', and ye saw four fine Irish cows lying down in an Irish pasture, and one was standing up, that would be an Irish bull."

I've been endeavoring to show that there are bulls in Edmonton.

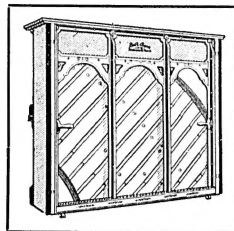
In large cities they put up large buildings, without disturbing the public. In lower New York, where, sometimes the whole street, side walk and all, is not over 30 feet wide, the side walk not more than two feet six inches or three feet,

(Continued on page 11)

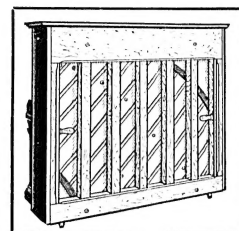
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Bell Tone Sustaining Metal Frame
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Glued Up Wooden Back
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Without making any change in the fundamental principle of piano building the "Bell Tone Sustaining Metal Frame" will at once appeal to experts as a marked advance over old methods, while at the same time a great improvement is noticeable in the tonal results, although the tone of the Bell Piano has hitherto been a source of delight to the musician.

It is a radical change, and a distinct improvement over the old wooden back, and here are a few reasons:—

1. Owing to the open nature of the back through the abolition of the cumbersome wooden posts, while losing none of its fullness and mellowness, the tone comes out more freely and brilliant.

2. The piano will stand in tune better, as will be seen in the illustration, the sustaining frame is secured by screws to a wooden frame, composed of the two sides to which the case is glued, the bottom rail and the top head and pin blocks. Four bolts pass through and hold together the sustaining frame, head and pin blocks, and (front) plate. This ensures strength and solidity and make sagging an impossibility.

3. The Sustaining Frame is more durable. In making the old style piano back, a large quantity of wood is required for the posts and the blocking or filling of the head piece—these being all glued together are naturally susceptible to atmospheric changes, and has always been a source of trouble. During damp days in summer seasoned wood absorbs moisture and has a tendency to swell; in winter, when subjected to the heat of the dry house, this same wood will shrink, and possibly some of the glue joints open—metal will not do this.

4. The appearance of the back is enhanced by the "Bell Tone Sustaining Frame." The panels in the head piece are of Bird's Eye Maple and nicely polished.

That the Bell Tone Sustaining Metal Frame is a marked improvement over old methods is evidenced by the increasing demand for Bell Pianos equipped with it. For comparison in the two methods of construction—new and old—attention is called to the illustrations given below:

Figure 1 shows the old way, the head block, pin block and back frame being built up of wood, fastened together with glue, and the bolts which appear at intervals are screwed only into the upright posts or stanchions, passing little more than halfway through.

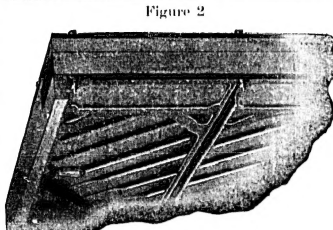
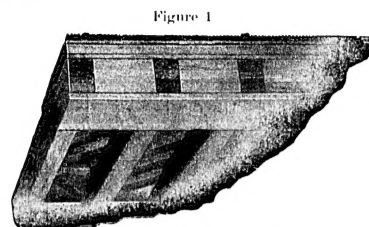


Figure 2 shows the Bell Tone Sustaining Metal Frame—the new method. Here the head block and pin block are securely bolted through from front to back and demonstrates the impossibility of any defect arising through shrinkage or swelling of the wood; because of the absence of glue joints there is nothing to give way. It will be at once apparent to anyone, without even a knowledge of mechanics, that the Bell Tone Sustaining Metal Frame and other special and exclusive features of "The New Art Bell, The Piano With The Sweet Tone" place it far in advance of any piano built in Canada.

THE MASTERS PIANO CO.

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BIGGEST

BUSIEST

BEST



The other night in Toronto the Australasian delegates to the Imperial Press Conference were tendered a banquet. In proposing the health of the visitors, Mr. J. S. Willison said among other things:

"In all those sports which lie in the fibre of the race, Australia and New Zealand have an honorable renown and when all is said there is a splendid quality in any breed of men who love the turf, and the water, and the cricket field, and like Lord Houghton's description of the Men of Old go 'about their gravest deeds as noble boys at play.'"

This is finely put. There has been no more potent influence than sport in making the British race what it is and nothing which is so well calculated to bring it together. But are we preserving this ideal above set forth and is there such a thing as imperial unity in athletics?

In reference to what I had to say last week about Mike Kelly's methods and the need which they showed of covering every conceivable point that might arise in a baseball game by a rule, an incident that took place in an Eastern League match at Montreal the other day is of decided interest.

Shortstop Blackburn of Providence was on the first base in the 7th at the Island with two out, so he started to steal.

As Mitchell went to throw down to second, Umpire Murray inadvertently stepped in his way, and his protector caught Mitchell's arm so that he could not throw the ball.

Blackburn, of course, reached second in safety, but Umpire Murray ordered him back to first, and there was a great protest in the Gray camp.

"What for?" shrieked Manager Duffy of Providence. "Show us the rule for your decision."

Blackburn went back to the bag and on the way to the city on the ferry Duffy and Joe Kelly discussed the play, and said it had never occurred before to the knowledge of either in their long baseball careers.

Yet Umpire Murray knew the rule; better than either of them, as the following extract will show:

Section 4, Rule 55: The base runner shall return to his base without liability to be put out.

1. If the person or clothing of the

umpire interfere with the catcher in an attempt to throw or the umpire be struck by a ball thrown by the catcher or other fielder to intercept a base runner."

But rule or no rule, would it have been in keeping with the spirit of what most of us know as good sportsmanship to have accepted the stolen base? This, of course, involves the whole of the discussion of a week ago whether the written rule is all that should count on an athletic field or whether common fairness and common sense should have a show.

A reputation such as Fort Saskatchewan has worked up for its annual 24th of May sports, is a great asset. All last Sunday it poured and for a considerable part of Monday, but the crowd didn't stay away. The programme was carried through according to arrangements and a first class one it was. What if the roads were a little muddy for the distance races and the track for the speeding contests? It all added variety. Do you only want to see men and horses tested in fair weather? Only four started in the Marathon from Edmonton and Fred Fraser, who ran second last year, was an easy winner, going the twenty miles in 2:32.28. The ten mile was won by Gordon of the Fort in 1:06.50. In the track events good time was made, considering the condition of the course. As usual the horse races excited the keenest interest. Dwyer's "Lord Derby" won the free-for-all from his other horse Wynetta and R. B. Hill's Bon Switzer. In the second heat the latter broke away from his driver and headed for town after running around the track several times. The football event between the Fort and the St. George's of Edmonton was won by the latter, the score standing 6 to 3.

A year ago Art Burn captured the Marathon race to the Fort. His subsequent trip to England to compete in the Olympic Marathon seems to have put him all to the bad. Since then he has pulled off nothing of any consequence. In the Marathon at Vancouver, on Monday, which Chandler, the Pacific Coast champion won, Burn quit at the 19th mile.

Longboat has shown himself indisputably a better man than Shrubbs at any distance beyond fifteen miles and pretty nearly his equal at that. In the twenty-mile race at Toronto Monday the Indian won from the Englishman by a good margin in 1:55.

A year from now, how much Marathoning will there be? It is quite safe betting that the sport will be down and out. So far as the professional

signals are concerned, it has reached the stage where the friends of one man place ticks in the path of another. This is what is said to have happened in Winnipeg the other day.

Regina's farcical expedition for the Minto cup, emblematic of the lacrosse championship of Canada, is over. The team purchased in the east for the trip to the Coast met New Westminster on Thursday and Monday. In the first the play was fairly even, the champions winning by 6-4, but on the holiday 12-2 was the register. The despatch regarding the latter game reads:

"The result justifies the opinion of many persons who witnessed the game last Thursday that for the sake of their gate receipts this afternoon Westminster purposely played slack during the last half of the first match. More than an hour before the game was called the ticket sellers had sold out the grandstand and bleachers. There were more than 12,000 paid admissions."

How long is the public going to put up with this kind of thing?

Those who centred their hopes on Shimomoe for the King's Plate were well justified. The Hendrie filly won out in record time, 2:10 2-5, with Segram's Tollendall second and Dymont's Fort Garry third. The victory is bound to be a popular one. There is no stable which has done more to keep up the standard of racing in Canada than that owned for so many years by Mr. William Hendrie in Hamilton and now conducted by his sons. This is the third time that it has won the plate since it broke the Seagram seal ten years ago with Butter Scotch. No result in the history of Canadian racing ever provoked more enthusiasm than did that. Since then another Hendrie product, Lyd tie, the mother of Monday's winner, carried off the event, while twice the Dymonts have triumphed and once Mr. T. Ambrose Woods. In the other years it has been Seagram as formerly.

Up to Wednesday of this week, Medicine Hat occupied an invincible position in the Western Canada baseball league. Provided it kept up its record, it had to win the championship. But neither the directors nor the players were happy. The explanation is that after winning three and losing no games, thus becoming entitled to 100 per cent, rain has followed them wherever they have gone. They came to Edmonton and weren't able to play any of the games scheduled. When they got to Calgary, the rain area shifted again and for another afternoon they kicked around the hotel. If this sort of thing continues, Medicine Hat may have a championship on its hands but no club.

Tuesday's game between Leth-

bridge and Edmonton was the kind of exhibition that makes baseball popular. When the home club went to bat in the eighth the score for 1-1 against them.

Four runs were scored. Manager McGuire's hit bringing in the winning run. Lethbridge failed to score in the ninth and the game was won with an innings to spare, giving Edmonton a strong hold on third place in the league with Winnipeg but a trifle to the good.

The Edmonton Fair Association is holding a dog show during the Fair June 29th to July 2, with entries closing June 23rd. This show will be held under Canadian Kennel Club rules and it is intended to be the precursor of annual events, which are to be made far larger and better as circumstances permit and as the years roll on. The classification this year admits of the exhibiting of all the best known breeds, and where class has not been made a class will be opened by the secretary on receipt of four entries in such class required. In classes not divided by sex in the premium list such classes will be divided by sex on request of the exhibitors, if six or over of each sex are entered in the one class, so that both sexes will not have to compete against each other where the entry is heavy. It is to be hoped that lovers of dogs and breeders will support this show as there are many dogs in Edmonton good enough to exhibit and some that can win in other places. It is also hoped that this show will lead to the formation of a Kennel Club at Edmonton that will, in the future, encourage dog shows and bring this branch of sport properly before the public.

The Australians began the first game of their English cricket tour auspiciously, getting Nottingham out in the first innings for 239, of which A. O. Jones (capt.) scored 125, not out, playing through the entire innings. The cornstalks hit up 389, including W. W. Armstrong's 106, V. Trumper 94, W. Bardsley 63, H. Carter 61, and A. Cotto 22.

Four of the Australians, Bardsley, Whitty, O'Connor and Ransford, were making their first appearance in England, while Noble was also making his debut as captain and successor in office to Darling.

The first band of Australian cricketers visited England 31 years ago and this is the 13th team from those colonies. The attendance the first game reached 8000. Bardsley and Ransford are two famous left-handers. Special interest attached to the new arrivals, of whom Whitty, the left-hand bowler, who swings with his arm, accomplished some promising work.

Survey did some tall scoring (Continued on page 11)

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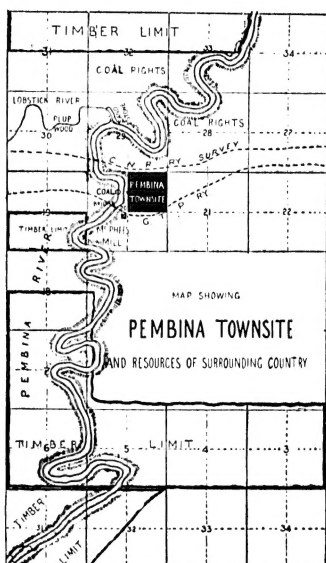
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Pembina District is acknowledged the best for mixed farming in the province of Alberta. Within a radius of thirty miles of the Pembina townsite 1500 settlers have taken up land. The other resources are:

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STONE QUARRIES—Sandstone equal to the Calgary grade is found in immense quantities along the river bank, the ledge in some places being 25 feet thick.

You will get in right by buying before the rails reach Pembina. Four hundred per cent. advance has been refused on Main Street.

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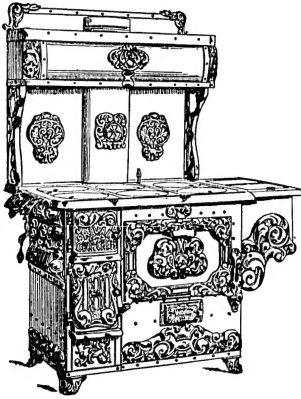
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There is not a more necessary or more useful article of housekeeping,—if happiness is to be based on practical lines,—than a thoroughly satisfactory kitchen range. A kitchen range to be **thoroughly satisfactory** must be complete not only in all the details of heating and cooking requisites, but those requisites must be proportionate. A range must be a good cooker and a good heater and it must be **economic of fuel.**

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"Good Cheer" Ranges are manufactured by a firm which has stud-

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They have not been satisfied with a good range. They have constantly studied to improve. Experiment and observation have produced the "Good Cheer" Range. It is the product of **stove evolution.**

The draughts are so placed as to give the operator the most thorough and complete control of the oven. The fire box is constructed not only with a view to producing heat but what is equally important with a view to **keeping the fuel bill down.**

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Our line of "Good Cheer" Ranges is wide. Almost every design you can possibly want is found in our stock. **BEFORE BUYING** make sure you see just what an important place a "Good Cheer" Range can fill in the bride's household economy.



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MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

(Continued from page 2)

"The 'Moonlight Maids' were on the blink and got it in the neck," explained the Chorus Lady I gaped, but continued, "What is the meaning of 'The comedians were a couple of mortuaries'?"

"A couple of dead ones," replied Miss Stahl, "a couple of has beens."

"Yes," I said, "that makes it quite plain. 'And the big screech in this family?' How would you translate that into English?"

"The whole thing," the big noise," said Miss Stahl.

After all, I fancy that she made everything fairly clear. These American idioms are so expressive that most of them explain themselves. Miss Stahl told me that, despite the advice of some of her friends, she had refused to change a single word of "The Chorus Lady" for English consumption, and she considered that the result so far justified her decision.

The hold which the Empire has obtained on the theatre-going public of Edmonton was well illustrated on the night of the 24th of May, when several hundred people were turned away. That it should be well patronized is hardly surprising, when it is considered that the bills provided are the same in all respects as are presented at the high-class vaudeville houses both on this and on the other side. Of course there is a difference between one bill and another. That for this week for instance was not up to those of the two previous weeks. But the general standard is excellent. On the current programme, Kurtis and Bussan, trained performers are very interesting and amusing, while Thomas and Paynes roller-skate dancing and singing, is exceedingly good. The furore "The Bold Mr. Timid" has brought down the house nightly. The other numbers are only passable but these three are alone well worth going to see.

At the Orpheum an old Edmonton favorite, Mr. William Yule, formerly of the Harold Nelson Company, and later manager of the Edmonton Opera House is the star attraction. His performance, coming from a man who makes no mean figure in Shakespeare and Bernard Shaw, is an evidence of rare versatility. Prof. Pull does some excellent work in mental telepathy and Louvine in coin manipulating. Miss Hazel Winn, already well-known to the Ed-

monton public, was heartily received as was Miss Blanche Ruse's song. The pictures were pretty fairly up to the standard.

What the Press Agents Say EDMONTON'S FAVORITE ACTRESS

The many hundred Edmonton friends of Miss Jeanne Russell will hail with delight the announcement that this talented young lady will appear with her company at the Edmonton Opera House for an engagement of nine nights starting Thursday, June 3rd, opening in one of her favorite roles, Vera Herbert in Ouida's famous "Moths."

Miss Russell occupies a position all alone in the hearts of Edmonton players, and is undoubtedly the most popular star actress ever playing Edmonton. A great many take a personal interest in her and welcome the news that she has enjoyed a long and beneficent rest in Salt Lake City and Los Angeles, and has entirely recovered from the nervous illness she was suffering under when she left here last fall.

The company supporting Miss Russell is the best she has ever had, and includes several of the old favorites and others who will be sure to become popular as soon as they are seen.

The plays to be produced are the very best and give the star an opportunity for her best work. Following "Moths," "The American Girl" and "Secret Service" will be offered in the order named with a matinee of "Secret Service" on Saturday. The popular prices that the Jeanne Russell company established in Edmonton will prevail throughout the engagement. The tickets, no higher, and there will probably be a big demand for seats when they are placed on sale at the box office on Saturday morning, May 29.

AT THE EMPIRE NEXT WEEK.

An all star bill is to be presented at the Empire next week. The headline attraction is an act presented by the Seven Russian Imperial Singers and Dancers. These clever performers have won unstinted applause wherever they have appeared, and what wonder, when they have appeared at the Imperial Court, St. Petersburg, and danced before the

Czar of all the Russias. Coming direct from Chicago to Calgary, thence to Edmonton, it can easily be seen that railroad fares alone would amount to a considerable sum, and a line can be got on the great expense incurred by the enterprising management of the circuit when they secured this high class and high priced feature act. The programme also will include: Ardiel Brothers with a refined acrobatic performance; George Lavender, comedienne; a song by Arthur Graham; Marellio Brothers with "The Shadowgraph"; Le Alvo, gymnast, and Dr. Homer, hypnotist.

Here and There

(Continued from page 9)

they put up 15 to 30 storey buildings without a foot of spare land around them or without obstructing the sidewalk or any part of the street. In Edmonton to put up a two or three storey building, on a street 100 feet wide, with lots of spare land around the lot, they donate the whole of a very wide sidewalk and most of the street for the greater part of the nearest part of the year. Is it a case of the "public be blown?" But we must call attention to the fact that the man who said this died some time ago.

It has been said:
"Ordinary people are interested in extraordinary things; extraordinary people are interested in ordinary things."

This is probably the reason why I am making myself numerous and by opening my mouth too fast putting my foot it in. But if the above quotation fits the occasion will some kind friend tell me which of us the cap fits, the public or myself?

Another casual remark might, however, be made, and it was the remark by President Baer of the Reading R.R. that broke up the big coal strike in 1902. George Bear innocently remarked, "That it was a great mistake to interfere with those whom God in His infinite mercy had placed in control of the business interests of this great country." George is a good churchman but this remark brought down the big stick and the strike ended.

J. C. O.

Athletics.

(Continued from page 9)

against Hampshire, 7-2, winning by an innings and a few hundred runs. Hays and Hobbs played the biggest innings of their career, 276 and 205, while the pair in partnership added 371 for the second wicket, which is only 27 runs short of the record established to Shrewsbury and William Gunn for Nottingham against Sussex in 1890.

A match will be played on the Exhibition grounds at 2.15 on Saturday afternoon between teams chosen by the captain (G. P. Bertenshaw) and the vice-captain (K. Bowman). The following teams were selected: Captain's side: G. P. Bertenshaw, A. G. Lucas, H. R. Boyes, Reid, W. W. Howe, E. C. Pardee, W. C. Bradburn, R. D. Tighe, E. J. Slocock, H. R. Mountfield, J. L. Bell. Vice-captain's side: K. Bowman, C. Y. Weaver, A. H. Dickens, O. L. Lister, W. Richardson, H. H. Jones, C. Reeves, E. H. Simpson, Captain Worsley, A. Gardener, R. Seccord. Scorer: Rev. C. B. Beck. Umpire, C. Lucas.

COVER POINT.

THE NEW CANADIAN NEWS-PAPER DIRECTORY.

We have just received from the publishers, A. McKim, Limited, of Montreal and Toronto, a copy of the 1909 edition of the Canadian Newspaper Directory.

This is the sixth edition of this valuable work, which fills a very real need in Canada, and deserves a place on the desk of every business man, whether he is an advertiser or not.

The Canadian Newspaper Directory lists and describes 1426 periodicals in Canada and Newfoundland. Of these 135 are daily, 1915 weekly or semi-weekly, 262 monthly or semi-monthly, and 14 are published less frequently. This is a considerable increase over the last edition.

In addition to this, the Directory supplies a comprehensive gazetteer giving the population, the chief industries, the railway, telegraph, and banking facilities and other interesting features of every newspaper city, town and village in Canada.

This work contains over 430 pages. It is splendidly bound and is certainly a credit alike to the publishers and to Canadian newspapers generally. A. McKim, Limited, are particu-

larly well qualified to edit and publish this, the standard book of reference on Canadian publications. They are the pioneers in the advertising agency in the Dominion, the McKim Agency having been founded in Montreal in January, 1889, twenty years ago, by Mr. Anson McKim, who is still at the head of the business.

During all this time they have been the acknowledged leaders in this line in Canada, and the agency business has been developed from a very small beginning—then performing only the functions of the middle-man—to a very large producing enterprise which runs into the millions.

It goes without saying then that the McKim Agency is in closer touch with the publishers of the Dominion than any other firm and are therefore able to get the most reliable information.

The price of the 1909 Directory is \$2.

FREE C. P. R. RETURN TICKETS TO THE ALASKA EXPOSITION

Will be given as gifts or bonuses by Mr. George H. Suckling to the first purchasers of certain specially reduced price pianos as announced in our advertising column to-day. There are now offered really splendid pianos from \$145 up, also organs from \$20 up, all on the easiest terms. Mr. Suckling's idea and offer is certainly novel and attractive and should warmly interest intending purchasers of musical instruments. This gift bonus sale begins on Saturday, May 29.

Reports of money movements for the week showed that the banks had gained heavily from the interior. The reports confirmed the impression among bankers that any slight increase in money rates will greatly increase the flow of funds to this city. Another engagement of gold for export and the hardening of foreign exchange rates accordingly passed without particular comment. —New York Sun.

Tender-foot (watching a funeral procession): "Do you always have four horses to the hearse?"

Alkali Ike: "Not always. The passenger in there came out in the company bragging that he was the champion light-weight of the world, and one night he got too pert. One-eyed Bill pumped him so full of lead that it took the extra team of horses to pull the hearse."

The farm implement trade which is one of the indications of our progress has been good this year. The Cockshutt Plow Co. take a very bright and hopeful view of the prospects for the future. The factory at Brantford will have the largest output in its history of the business. At Frost and Wood's in Winnipeg the talk is equally optimistic.

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